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He Spearheads Jaycees

Directing the activities of the National Junior Chamber of Commerce, in a year which places the accent on Canadianism and tourist development, is 36-year-old Philip T. R. Pugsley, of Montreal. A chartered accountant at 21, he served during the war under the Deputy Minister of Taxation, in charge of staff training and other personnel administration work; is now a partner in the Montreal firm of Ryan, Payne and Pugsley, and lectures at McGill University; has been active in Jaycee work for 17 years.

THE NATION'S BUSINESS

What Conservatives Need to Do Now

History will quite probably not be as kind to John Bracken as he deserves. His retirement—or dismissal—as leader of the Progressive Conservative party will let loose torrents of talk to the effect that Bracken is responsible for all or most Conservative woes. That obviously is unfair and untrue.

It is quite true that nature did not frame Mr. Bracken in the mold of a popular leader who warms the hearts and catches the minds of millions. It is quite true that Mr. Bracken's manner deprived him of many who would have been his friends. It is also true that Mr. Bracken had singular talent for making a dull speech.

Reporting the Winnipeg Convention of December, 1942, at which Mr. Bracken was chosen leader, The Financial Post said:

> "Unfortunately he is a man who has never sat in opposition, has never apparently, mastered the rough and tumble of parliamentary debate. On the strength of his performance at Winnipeg last week, John Bracken may prove as disappointing a parliamentary debater as he is honest and courageous in his policies and administration.
>
> "Bracken lost as many as 50 and possibly 100 votes in the hours between 10 p.m. Thursday and 2 a.m. Friday by his disappointing performance.
>
> "The incident seems symotomatic of Bracken's strength and weakness. It suggests that difficult days may lie ahead for the Pro-Con party at Ottawa. For Mr. Bracken will be at a great disadvantage in opposition to that foxy political craftsman, Mackenzie King."

But in present obsequies for ex-Leader Bracken let his honesty, courage and devotion to public service be remembered. The party should also remember the enthusiasm with which it drafted this man, took him away from the Manitoba job which he liked and did well. It should remember that almost from the start of his career as party leader, Bracken never had the undivided support of his own party.

It is human frailty to hunt for scapegoats. Now is not the time for Conservatives to indulge it.

The way to win elections is to get behind good men and do a lot of work. Much of the Conservative organization is torpid. A good deal of it is under the thumb of veterans who don't know their punch is gone. In some recent contests the Conservative candidates almost prided themselves on the fact that they did no electioneering. Naturally they were defeated. They should read, reread and paste up over the bathroom mirror a recent Financial Post article telling in detail the immense organizational and vote-getting job which is done by the CCF. If Liberals and Conservatives continue their haughty, lethargic campaign methods, democracy in this country is going to be lost.

It is important to every Canadian who is concerned about the survival of our way of life that the Conservatives hitch up their braces and get down to work.

At Winnipeg in 1942, the chief oratorical theme was the break with the past, the resurgence of the new *Progressive* Conservative party. The theme song was "The old grey mare ain't what she used to be." Next time they could well use "Heigho, heigho, it's off to work we go."

* * *

Need Fresh Look at Rail Rates

The Canadian railways stood to net $65 millions a year after the long-drawn-out struggle for a freight rate increase. Last week they committed themselves to $76 millions a year in extra wages.

Very obviously, the railways will have to get another rate boost.

We think there is much to be said for the approach of the seven provincial premiers who this week stormed Ottawa demanding a frontal attack on the whole railway rate issue. Their strategy is designed to bring about a thorough overhaul of the whole freight rate structure.

Surely there is a need for this. Many very fundamental things have happened to the economic structure of Canada, and to transportation, since 1922, since which year Transport Minister Chevrier blithely confessed in the House "there have been no changes in the general rate level, though rates have been substantially increased both in the United States and in the United Kingdom." In fact, so great and so fundamental have the changes been since 1922 that we would think this prima facie evidence that something needs to be done about them.

According to a Post report elsewhere on this page, the seven provincial premiers want this matter tackled by a Royal Commission because, they say, the Board of Transport Commissioners is so hamstrung by its own rate-making precedents and the terms of its assignment that it can't do a full and fair review.

Few would deny that the staff of the Transport Commission contains many outstanding experts and that in it is lodged a major accumulation of technical knowledge about rail rate making.

But we lean far to the premiers' view that what's needed now is a fresh, imaginative and unhampered-by-tradition approach to this important problem.

It is dominated by two fundamentals.

Our railways have to be kept in sound financial condition. They must not only be permitted to earn their keep, but they must accumulate sufficient additional funds for sufficiently rapid replacement and development. In this latter respect, the railways have too long been starved. That is sheer folly and, in the long run, extra costly.

The second fundamental is that Canada is a nation; that Cape Bretons are Canadians and so are Vancouver Islanders. There are natural penalties of living on the periphery. But if rates are rigged to establish unnatural economic penalties for anybody, then surely **there's something wrong somewhere.**

Tories Meet in Sept. Election Soon After?

Ottawa Sees Ontario Premier Succeeding Bracken – Dissatisfaction Over Party Leadership Bursts Into Open This Week

OTTAWA (Staff) — A Conservative convention in Winnipeg early in September and an election shortly with Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. Drew and Mr. Coldwell as the three main party leaders — that's what is now being said in high political circles here.

Even before the Bracken resignation there had been backstage talk about a 1948 election.

In light of the P. C. leadership change, the prospect of an early federal election is sharpened considerably. The speed with which it can be called is limited, among other things, by the expectation that the government would want to reduce income taxes before it goes to the country and that involves calling Parliament, a problem of no mean proportions. This would be further heightened if Premier Duplessis were to receive important reverses in Quebec next week.

Election of Mr. Drew to succeed Mr. Bracken is thought here to be a certainty—unless a complete dark horse is trotted out to swing the forthcoming convention.

No doubt John Diefenbaker and others will contend the nomination. Mr. Diefenbaker's stature at Ottawa and throughout Canada has increased markedly since he made an unsuccessful bid for the leadership in 1942.

If Drew gets the nomination, talk here is that the Ontario leadership would be offered to Gordon Graydon. It is denied that Leslie Blackwell's recent retirement as Ontario Attorney General has any connection with the plan for Graydon.

Increasing Dissatisfaction

The story of Mr. Bracken's resignation is a tale of increasing and rapidly accelerating dissatisfaction with his leadership.

Mr. Bracken began to lose support and party confidence from the time he entered Parliament in 1945. For some time now the question has been not whether to change leaders but "when" and "how."

There was a minor revolt at the end of the Parliamentary session just closed, but the discussions which culminated this week began in Winnipeg early this month when a leading Conservative discussed resignation with the leader. This was followed by further direct approaches at Manotick, over the July 10 week end, when Mr. Bracken returned to his farm from the west.

Once these approaches had been made, the "end" came with somewhat unexpected suddenness.

One of the important problems which the PC's will have to resolve at their forthcoming con-

(Contineed on page 2 col. 4)

Royal Commission Likely To Review Freight Rates

OTTAWA (Staff)—The Federal Government was this week put on a hot and embarrassing spot by the seven provincial premiers who came here for a showdown on the freight rate issue.

The alternative put to the Government was that it either hear an appeal from the 21% increase of last April or else appoint a Royal Commission to carry on the next stage of investigation.

The right of appeal direct to the Cabinet in the matter of freight rates is one of the few remaining examples of what, in times gone by, was a commonplace. It was the prevalence of appeals to the King-in-Council in Britain which led to the creation of the Judicial Committee of the British Privy Council to hear such appeals. In Canada, most appeals now go direct to the Privy Council; very few are, as a matter of right, directed to the Canadian Cabinet or Governor-in-Council.

Present indications here are that the Government will reverse its earlier stand and will soon announce a Royal Commission to undertake a complete revision of the Canadian rate structure. This would remove the necessity of the Cabinet hearing the provincial appeal against the 21% increase. It would also be somewhat of a slap to the new chairman of the Board of Transport Commissioners, who was ostensibly appointed to this very job.

When the provincial premiers met the government here this week, they were given no inkling of what the Cabinet would do; but the case they put up was considered almost unanswerable. They produced convincing legal and other grounds for not having the next investigation carried on by the present Board of Transport Commissioners; and they put the Cabinet firmly on the spot that if it did not accept the Royal Commission alternative, it would be personally saddled with making a politically difficult and dangerous decision.

Since the Government defended the decision of the Board of Transport Commissioners in Parliament earlier this year, it is reported as having had a number of second thoughts as to its soundness. Hence, in part, came its recent decision to retire Commissioner Cross and replace him with Mr. Justice Archibald. In short, there is evidence here that the Government has no present desire to defend the 21% decision on some of the points of principle set down in the Transport Board judgment.

It is figured there are at least

(Continued on page 2 col 5)

Pay Hike Means Deficits Ahead

MONTREAL (Staff) — Bookkeepers in Canadian railroad offices are this week toting up the new wage bill which the companies have to pay as a result of last week's strike-settlement wage increase of 17c an hour.

Railroad executives are looking ruefully at the big increase and what it means to operating expenses. They estimate it will cost another $76,000,000 this year.

For CPR it means an additional $32.3 millions; an estimated $41 millions for CNR with the balance accounted for by other railroads. On rail operations alone the increase to CPR will be approximately $27.2 millions.

Based on revenues and expenses so far this year it appears that neither CNR nor CPR can pay the extra wages and break even. For the five months ended in May, CNR was only $9.4 millions in the black; CPR $3.9 millions. Once increased wages retroactive to March have been charged in, both companies will show a deficit.

PRICES

New freight rate increases for the railways will further the cause of inflation.

CPR and CNR added the cost of the 17c pay boost, found it came to $76 millions for this year.

Should the new boost in freight rates become an early reality, as now seems likely, many new increases in the third round price-wage pattern may be just around the corner. It would all add up to higher production costs, increased prices and new wage demands to follow. Unless equalized by a reduction in other cost factors, the reflection would be shown on a multitude of higher price tags.

(At the same time federal and provincial leaders were still at loggerheads over April's 21% increase—see this page).

U. S. basing point elimination continued as a centre of economic controversy. As new f.o.b. mill price systems were being adopted in steel, cement, refractory brick and other lines, experts pondered the over-all trend. If the judgment

(Contineed on page 2 col. 4)

Canadair Deal Will Cost BOAC $12-15 Million

MONTREAL (Staff) — After months of on-again-off-again negotiations, it was announced this week that Canadair Ltd. had tucked the British Overseas Airways Corp. order for 22 Canadair IV planes safely away. This business is expected to jump employment at the big Cartierville plant to a high of 10,000 workers. Other foreign orders are now almost a certainty.

Barring unforeseen delays, the first plane for BOAC will probably be off the assembly line in eight to nine months. Delivery of the entire order will be spread over an 18-month period, it is expected. Dollar value of the order had not been stated early this week but it is expected to run from $12 millions to $15 millions. The deal permits the U. K. temporarily to charge this up to the Canadian $700 million interest-free loan.

Prominent in securing this order for Canada was H. Oliver West, president of Canadair. Soon after taking over in 1947, he made a flying sales trip to several European countries.

Mr. West has had two important arguments in his favor in negotiating the deal. First was the Canadair offer that the planes could be paid for on a "pay-as-you-earn" basis.

The second was the fact that the Canadair IV's are powered with Rolls-Royce engines, a British product and representing a considerable sterling content in the over-all cost.

Berlin Crisis Speeds Moves Here on Defense and Pacts

Plan Stockpile 'Just in Case Of Emergency'

OTTAWA (Staff) — Problems of organization and of strategic stockpiling are said to have loomed large here last week in the second full-dress meeting of the Industrial Defense Board, under the chairmanship of Harry J. Carmichael.

One major problem which faces the new Board is to fit it into the pattern of existing governmental departments and agencies.

For example, the Department of Trade and Commerce, as now constituted under Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, is playing a silent but highly important role in many matters which would affect "industrial mobilization." In this Department are now handled such matters as steel and oil control, and a number of "positive" agencies, as well as the legacy of wartime controls. The aim now is to make sure that there is no overlapping, and also that there are no gaps in this mobilization plan for industry.

16 Committees

Problems of strategic stockpiling were discussed with Geo. C. Bateman of Montreal, convener of a special committee on nonferrous metals and light alloys, named to work in conjunction with the Defense Board and the Canadian Ordnance Association. There are 16 such committees, names of which were tabled by J. G. Notman of COA, during the meeting.

Close collaboration between Canada and United States in projecting stockpile policy, not only for metals but for rubber and other strategic materials, is expected to develop.

In the case of most metals where Canadian productive facilities are considerable, there is little or no likelihood of Canada's actually doing any official Government buying and stockpiling; but productive capacities will be reviewed in the light of North American needs and requirements.

To date, because of high industrial and commercial demand, not even the modest demands of U. S. authorities for stockpiles of such items as nickel, have been met.

The Industrial Defense Board has already set up an active agency in Washington and a similar agency is planned for London.

Government Readies War Book Expects Years More Tension

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA (Staff)—What does the Berlin crisis mean to Canada? What will be our position on the Allied team—(a) if the shooting match comes, (b) in the extended "cold war" siege most international experts believe will persist for at least the next three to four years?

The Government is busy taking some obvious hedges against the chance of early war: it's bringing the "war book"—a complete documentary blueprint for use in emergency involving Russia right up-to-date; it's planning on the industrial front.

At the same time great stress is being laid on sharpening the positive weapons of political and economic security which could flow from a working North Atlantic pact such as has been discussed in Washington these past few weeks.

What's the expert view on Berlin here? Obviously Britain and U.S. are standing pat. But their position is difficult. Risks of an accidental "border incident" are greatly heightened and it may soon be necessary to take decisive action such as running the rail blockade if the Russians also stand pat.

To the Russians and possibly to the British such a move might not be disastrous. How far American diplomacy or public opinion might stretch if American lives were lost is the vital question.

Best appraisal of the Russians still inclines to the view that the Soviet will not deliberately provoke war for at least three to four years—a view based on the supposed information that the industrial timetable of that country still lags far behind schedule.

But if some border incident does arise the feeling is it would be much harder for the democracies to save face than it would be for the Russians.

Once the crisis can be surmounted the view most generally held is that the real challenge will be the cold war; that the possibilities of a shooting war will recede rapidly. The critical period is put at the next six months.

Inside News

Biggest Liberal Meet?

The first national Liberal convention Canada has seen in 29 years, will meet in Ottawa, two weeks hence, to choose a successor to Prime Minister Mackenzie King. How will it function? Very differently, certainly, from the recent quadrennial conventions of the U.S. political parties. Who will attend, and who will vote? (p. 11).

Public Service Strikes?

What's the solution to the threat of strikes on railways or other vital public services? Outlawing such action? Compulsory arbitration, binding both sides to accept the award? Government intervention and operation of the utilities, if necessary? Canadians discuss this timely problem, in answer to a Financial Post questionnaire (p. 9).

New Gold Producers

Eight Canadian gold mines plan to start production within the next year, despite myriad difficulties facing the industry. All hope to operate without the prohibitive cost of constructing a new milling plant. (p. 18).

'Sit Tight' on Market

Sit tight, and await a possible bullish market in the fall, is the advice given to MacNab by his investment manager. Principal industries which he expects to prosper this year include petroleum, base metals, pulp and paper, construction, steel and heavy industries. Managed Investment. (p. 5).

'Only Paper Communists'

Czechoslovakia is a sad country, the Czechs a sad people, under the Moscow heel. "We are Communists on paper, but not in our hearts," one woman phrased it. But socialization of industry is proceeding apace; even religion is being socialized, and the clergy put on the basis of civil servants. (p. 13).

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New Weapon Sought to Use In 'Cold War'

OTTAWA (Staff) — Association of Canada in an eventual North Atlantic Pact is seen here as having the widest political and, possibly, economic implications for this country.

The talks which started recently in Washington are expected to be brought to a head in a North Atlantic Conference which it is hoped will be held early in 1949.

Some of the eventualities expected to develop include:

1. Creation of a powerful and positive weapon for fighting the "cold" war.
2. Setting up of a major deterrent against outbreak of another war.
3. Creation of a new and effective mechanism for achieving political, defense and possibly economic association among democratic nations.
4. A means whereby Canada, in particular, can resolve many of her present difficulties which arise by reason of her present close association with both Britain and the United States.

Right now, co-operation between Canada and United States on a number of fronts is extensive and highly satisfactory. But in many ways this co-operation is limited by reason of Commonwealth, sovereignty and other considerations.

Caution In Arctic

For example: (a) We move very cautiously in our Arctic development plans for fear of criticism that we are "selling out" to United States or are being dominated by Washington. (b) As well, so long as Britain and United States are at arms length on vital questions such as standardization of arms, Canada's position is highly unsatisfactory. (c) On the economic front, separate arrangements such as the Brussels pact, the Commonwealth preferential system and our own peculiar relationships with the dollar area tend to create difficulties rather than resolve them.

But if the talks which started

(Continued on page 2 col. 3)

Sober Warning to Nation High Wages Close Mine

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—The West provided Canada with two sober reminders this week of the disastrous economic consequences of unreasonable wage demands and the work of Communist-led unions.

One of British Columbia's oldest and most productive gold mines—Silbak Premier— put up the shutters and called it a day. Other B.C. mines indicated they might have to do the same.

At the same time, one of the West Coast's biggest shipbuilding yards, Yarrows Ltd., Victoria, was sold to a lumber firm which will use it for drying and finishing wood.

The mine closing had the most significant implications for the rest of the nation; it threatened the livelihood of the 600 inhabitants of the mining towns of Premier and Stewart on B.C.'s Northern coast near the Alaska border. Most of them depend on the mine for their income.

Equally significant, the unions in both cases are Communist-dominated: in mining, the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; in shipbuilding, the independent Shipyard Worker's Federation. The former is led by veteran Communist Harvey Murphy.

Earlier, Howard Mitchell, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, had warned; "The inflationary wage and price merry-go-round cannot go on indefinitely. Harvey Murphy's unions are confronting the gold mines with conditions even worse than his Foundry Workers Union developed in the foundry industry two years ago. Today the foundry industry is almost dead.

"Shipping Will Die"

The urgent need for union co-operation to preserve the shipbuilding industry was underscored by A. L. Lawes, president of Montreal Shipping and vice-president of the Shipping Federation of Canada.

Speaking in Vancouver, he declared: "Unless some propaganda is forthcoming from the unions advising the men to knuckle down and work, Canadian shipping will die a natural death."

The Silbak Premier closing came when the CIO Mine, Mill union, after being granted a $1-a-day increase, demanded that the raise be made retroactive to last December or a strike would be called.

In ordering the mine closed, Managing Director Dale L. Pitt declared: "We simply cannot afford the $40,000 it would cost to make the increase retroactive. We lost more than $200,000 last year. We can't mine gold profitably with higher wages for less-effi-

(Continued on page 2 col. 3)

How's Your Market Account?

Here's Health Barometer of Customers' Accounts

By W. L. DACK

Where's the investment money going these days? How are customer accounts at the brokerage houses? What's happened to the heavy speculators?

The Financial Post made a survey this week and found:

Customer accounts in considerably better shape than last year in nearly all cases (never better, said some);

Biggest change in the proportion of industrial stocks held (more than doubled in some cases);

Shares Down, Volume Up

Speculative buying on the mining market almost disappeared, (although funds for this type of buying still at near-record levels).

Several houses specializing in industrial stocks said accounts were in their healthiest state in company history, and in strong position to withstand any sharp market setback which might materialize.

Indication of the changed pattern of trading is seen from a comparison of volume and value of shares traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange in June last year and this year. Though number of shares traded this June was down 33%, volume was actually higher by 36%. This reflects sharp curtailment in interest in smaller-priced speculative gold stocks and increasing interest in higher-priced, dividend-paying industrial stocks.

Some mining houses admit business more than cut in half. At the same time number of open accounts (debit accounts) has shrunk considerably as clients paid off debit balances and took delivery of stock for long hold.

There is an increasing trend toward program investment and away from hit-and-miss type of investment. More and more traders are learning to put price limits on their stocks and to stick by them. At the same time high taxes are bringing in a more-than-normal amount of selling. For instance a $5-a-share non-taxable profit looks more attractive in many cases than five or six years' dividends, particularly in the light of likely shrinking earnings in many industries, as backlogs of customer demand are filled. Steels, heavy machinery, base metals and oils, have accounted mainly for increased industrial holdings.

Canadian stock traders are too prone to be single-track traders, the Post survey showed. When the goose that lays the golden market eggs—the gold mining industry—is temporarily indisposed, as now, they will not go looking for another goose. Thousands of Canadian speculators in gold mining stocks kept doggedly to the market sidelines while western oils tacked on a 25% gain and base metals rose about 20%.

The fact that they have sustained sizeable real and paper losses, is only part of the answer, investment officials say. It is more

(Continued on page 2 col. 6)

Pace of Business

Canadian and U.S. industrial stock averages on Monday suffered their widest daily break since Sept., 1946. The declining action started in New York the previous Thursday. Russia's rejection of the allied Berlin demands and President Truman's unexpected call for a special session of Congress were main factors advanced for break. At early midweek markets were showing signs of recovery.

Canada's adverse trade balance with U. S. continued to decline during May to $28,700,000 (as compared with May, 1947, peak of $102,700,000 and $48,000,000 for April of this year).

Meat stocks in hands of packers, wholesale butchers, and cold-storage warehouses on July 1 amounted to 103,203,000 lb. (compared with 115,790,000 on June 1, and 75,640,000 on same date of 1947).

Carloadings on Canadian railways amounted to 76,587 cars for the week ended July 10 as compared with 78,244 cars in the carresponding week of 1947, according to DBS.

Canadian wheat stocks in store or in transit in North America at midnight on July 8 totaled 46,017,000 bushels (compared with 48,340,000 on July 1, and 64,362,000 on same date last year).

Canadian railways reported operating revenues of $70,841,830 for April, an increase of $6,928,325 or 10.8% over the $63,913,505 earned in same month last year.

Weekly manufacturing wages, according to DBS, averaged $38.53 at the beginning of May as against $37.02 for the week ended April 1, and $33.83 for first week in May, 1947.

Retail sales index (base 1935-39 100) stood unadjusted at 267.1 during May as compared with 253.3 for April and 247.4 for May, 1947, according to DBS.

Coal production in Canada rose 22% in June to reach 1,375,000 tons (1,126,000 in June of last year). Coal imports during June totaled 3,585,000 tons as against 3,297,000 last June, reports DBS.

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Russ Crisis Speeds Moves Here on Defense, New Pacts

(Continued from page 1)

in Washington early this month are successful, many of these difficulties may be resolved.

Were a North Atlantic pact to be created, there is no question that it would be used as a means to resolve on a very wide front, the problems which now divide rather than unite the democratic or freedom-loving nations of the northern hemisphere.

Who'll Be Included?

One of the first major difficulties in creating this new proposed "conference" would be to know what nations to include. There is no doubt that many countries in Europe and elsewhere would want to come in—which would considerably expand the original idea of a North Atlantic arrangement.

On the other hand there are countries like Spain, for example, who would fit into this idea geographically but would not be acceptable on other grounds. One possible solution might be to have a number of such pacts with United States as the common denominator.

Just here, a word about Canada's role in the early Washington talks is important. There is no question that if there is to be a North Atlantic pact, Canada would have been invited to join eventually. Such a pact would not be possible without Canada.

But the fact that Canada, through her Minister of External Affairs Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent and other officials, has taken such an active part in promoting the idea has meant our inclusion in the original discussions. This is a high compliment to Canada.

It has given us an opportunity to play what James Reston of the New York Times has described as "an important and perhaps decisive role."

The other nations invited by Washington to attend the initial talks were: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands and Belgium. Eventually it is almost certain that the Scandinavian countries will be included or at least invited to participate.

What will, of course, be of great interest and concern to all Canadians are such questions as:

What will be the eventual "price of admission" for Canada into such a conference?

What sort of guarantees will we be required to put up?

What sort of defense forces will be required of us, etc., etc.?

Although no definite answers can be given at present, the expectation is that Canadians need not feel alarmed at the cost implications.

Industrial Needs

One obvious and not unlikely "price" which Canada may be called on to pay would be to hold herself ready along the lines of industrial preparedness. This is the work and purpose of the Industrial Defense Board which held important meetings here last week.

Another obvious avenue of approach would be more intensive Arctic development (especially if countries like Denmark were to join the association).

One feature of the Washington talks is the important fact that they implement the Vandenberg resolution passed by the U. S. Senate towards the end of the recent session of Congress.

Almost overlooked here, but of widest international importance, this resolution committed the U. S. "to the principle of military aid through defensive alliances formed among the world's free nations." The resolution passed by a vote of 64 to 4. As described in the New York Times, it would "extend to the non-Communist world a prospect of military comradeship without precedent in peacetime history."

As has been pointed out repeatedly by Canadian leaders, one of the very real dangers for the future is not a fighting war but the penetration of Communist doctrine, conquest by infiltration and the so-called cold war.

In the achievement of some type of North Atlantic association there is thought to lie the greatest possible hope for meeting this challenge in a positive way.

Wage Demands Close Mine

(Continued from page 1)

cient workers and a fixed price for gold."

Other mining developments: Cariboo Gold Quartz at Wells, has rejected a conciliation award for 10c an hour and the union shop. It has warned the mine will have to close down if the union insists on the wage increase.

Pioneer and Bralorne are awaiting Conciliation Board decisions.

Island Mountain officials, in their annual report, said they would have to oppose further wage boosts.

Labor Force Cut 88%

Sale of Yarrows Ltd., brought to a head the warnings of shipyard operators that the industry is wasting away because of mounting costs. The yard was bought by Manning Timber Products.

In announcing the sale, youthful Yarrows president, Hubert Wallace said: "We are disposing of our yard because of the difficulties facing the shipbuilding industry on the West coast."

B.C. shipyard workers, already getting 20% more than any other shipyard employees in Canada, are now going after another 35c an hour more. Operators have offered 10c. The dispute is now in conciliation stage.

At the peak of wartime shipbuilding, there were 25,000 employed in West Coast yards. Today there are only 3,000. This decline is not all due to higher wages, admit the operators. The end of war work was an important factor. But they claim it has been hastened by unreasonable wage demands.

1948 Income War Tax Act Amendments

A Student's Criticism of Training Methods

Published Accounts Under the Dominion Companies Act

The above are features in

THE CANADIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

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PRICES

(Continued from page 1)

of the U. S. Supreme Court found universal acceptance, a major price revolution might be in the making. With distant shipping points paying heavy premiums, nation-wide price and wage equilibrium might be permanently distorted.

Canadians, already hit by the new system in steel (with more to come) might yet feel the effects in many more places.

U. S. steel took its long forecast price jump this week, taking with it the last vestige of the steel industry's anti-inflationary pricing policy.

Right on the heels of an average 13c an hour wage increase to 170,000 employees (to cost the company at least $46 millions), United States Steel Corp. announced an average price hike of $8.09 a ton in the base price for major steel products.

With the industry now scurrying for price cover, the big question was how soon would other companies follow the lead of the U. S. Steel Corp.? Canadian users, already hit by basing point elimination, wondered how far the trend would go.

Vegetable shortening took a couple of price cuts in the U. S. this week, as Procter & Gamble's Crisco and Lever Bros.'s Spry decreased 2c a lb. The companies announced that lower prices could be attributed to declines in the cost of vegetable oils used in the shortenings.

There would be no similar decrease in store for Canadians for some time to come. Canadian manufacturers are still restricted to purchases from the government oil pool, while in U. S. purchases are made on a free basis. World markets will not necessarily follow the break in the American market; they often do not.

One authority put it this way, "So long as the Canadian industry remains under control, we can expect prices to be firmly maintained."

Canadian oil production began to pay off for consumers this week. G. L. Stewart, chairman of Imperial Oil, announced that the output of the Leduc field and the new refinery in Edmonton would immediately benefit the Edmonton district through a ½c reduction in the gallon price of Edmonton-sold gasoline.

Retail butter ceiling was lifted one cent a pound this week by the Prices Board to compensate for 21% freight rate boost of last April. At the same time the board granted wholesalers a one-half cent increase in the price of pound prints.

Election In '48 Is Forecast

(Continued from page 1)

vention is the attitude of the party toward trade.

Only a few days ago (July 16) Mr. Bracken denounced over a nationwide radio hookup, the present Liberal Government's policy on trade. He criticized closer trade relationships with the United States and the Geneva agreements and denounced the present policy of "non-discrimination."

This criticism of present Liberal trade policies was announced as a prelude to the setting up by the party of its own trade platform. This was to be incorporated in the new party platform billed for announcement August 1 but now presumably postponed until the forthcoming convention.

Quite apart from the Bracken resignation, the party has been having the greatest difficulty resolving the divided opinion of its own membership on this vital question of a trade platform. Now, presumably, this will be thrashed out at Winnipeg.

Here, quite possibly may be found the key issue on which the next election will be fought—in view of the strong position the King Government has taken toward lower tariffs and trade in 1945.

ANNOUNCING

Important Appointments in Canadian Industry, Finance, Business and Government

Alberta Government—J. J. Frawley, special legal assistant to Executive Council.

American Can Co. (Hamilton)—Wm. C. Brookson, supervisor of service stations.

British Columbia Research Council—Douglas Boxall, member engineering staff.

Bank of Montreal—A. J. L. Haskell, deputy general manager; G. R. Barnhill, assistant manager, main Edmonton branch.

Bank of Toronto—C. D. O. McGill, manager, main Vancouver branch.

Beatty Bros. Ltd. (Fergus)—W. J. Martin, manager, Ontario branch; A. F. Shaw, manager, Montreal branch.

Blue Top Brewing Co. (Kitchener)—Chas. E. Wittman, chief brewmaster.

Chateau-Gai Wines, Ltd.—Frank Farron, supervisor, retail stores.

Calvert Distillers (Canada) Ltd.—F. Tracy Shaw, special representative.

Canadian Underwriter (Toronto)—Geoffrey L. Pratt, editor.

Cameo Hosiery Shops (Toronto)—Wm. P. Priestley, president.

Canada Crushed Stone Ltd.—A. V. Young, president; R. G. L. Harstone, vice-president; D. E. Steele, secretary-treasurer; H. S. Alexander, St. Clair Balfour, C. H. Doolittle, R. R. Evans, directors.

Canadian National Railways—H. C. Grayston, chief of car service; Gerald M. Cooper, assistant solicitor, Montreal; Wm. H. Murray, assistant superintendent, Montreal terminals.

Canadian Westinghouse Co.—A. P. Craig, vice-president.

Ciba Co. (Montreal)—Morris McKenna Perrault, advertising manager.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. — Frank W. Hill, acting general sales manager.

Dominion Linseed Oil Co. (Toronto) — Selwyn Irwin, president.

Dominion Government—T. F. M. Newton, consul, Boston.

Dominion Tar & Chemical Co.—E. P. Taylor, W. E. Phillips, directors.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada—E. L. Switzer, Quebec district manager (Montreal).

Frame, McFadyen & Co. (Toronto)—Wm. E. Webster, an associate.

Gairdner & Co.—W. E. Ellis, manager, Kitchener branch; F. W. K. Bingham, assistant manager.

Halifax Taxi Owners and Drivers Association — Wm. J. Smith, president.

Levy Auto Parts Co.—Donald J. Baker, assistant sales manager, retail division.

Municipal Finance Officers Association of United States and Canada (Ontario Branch)—G. H. Clarkson (Weston), chairman; C. H. A. Stager (Waterloo), vice-chairman; E. J. Langlois (Windsor), J. A. Milne (Owen Sound), C. A. Wyatt (Kingston), F. A. Weldon (Victoria County), executive members.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada—R. A. McLeod, manager, Calgary investment department.

National Association of Life Underwriters—Gordon D. McKinney, actuary.

National Cut Stone Ltd.—R. G. L. Harstone, president, R. K. Cunningham, vice-president and general manager; D. F. Steele, secretary-treasurer; R. W. Cunningham, J. R. Doolittle, R. R. Evans, D. H. Henderson, directors.

North American Life Assurance Co.—A. G. Kirkpatrick, manager, Hamilton branch; E. S. Bringloe, manager, Halifax branch.

Otis-Fensom Elevator Co. (Hamilton)—W. J. W. Reid, president.

Personal Finance Co. of Canada—E. W. Pettinger, manager, downtown Toronto branch; Frank Ellis, manager Kingston branch.

Picardy Ltd.—John H. Kliewer, manager, Calgary branch.

Quebec Board of Notaries—Dominique Pelletier (Montreal) president; J. F. Meunier (Cowansville) vice-president.

Rogers Majestic Ltd. (Toronto)—C. H. Brereton, systems planning engineer; Morley C. Patterson, field engineer, communications division.

Royal Bank of Canada—G. A. Owen, manager, main Halifax office; W. F. Flewelling, manager, Fredericton branch.

Shirriff's Ltd.—Q. S. Shirriff, vice-president in charge of purchasing.

Supertest Petroleum Corp.—A. J. Irvine, manager, Windsor division.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada—W. L. Oborne, assistant manager, Winnipeg.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association—F. L. Jackson, president; Peter P. Powell, T. L. Gosnell, vice-presidents; F. C. Cleary, honorary treasurer; Roy C. Lewis, honorary secretary; L. Huston, G. Bullock (both Toronto), Andre Borel (Montreal), executive members.

University of British Columbia—R. M. Bagshaw, bursar.

Western Canada Petroleum Association—Chas. F. Shock (Calgary), J. J. Statler, R. A. Brown, Jr., directors.

Zeller's Ltd.—J. E. Kienapple, manager, London, Ont. store; S. A. Belmont, manager, Edmonton.

Royal Commission Likely To Review Freight Rate

(Continued from page 1)

two convincing reasons for naming a Royal Commission.

(1) That the Board of Transport Commission Act is in itself inadequate legal ground for a full-dress review of railway rates.

(2) That the Board is so hamstrung by its own precedents that a full and fair review of the issue is impossible. (The premiers quote chapter and verse from the 21% decision of last March to show how largely the Board depends on precedent in making its decisions).

Thus the premiers in their submission this week are not arguing against the wisdom or need for a 21% increase so much as they are fighting the formula on which the decision was based. What they predict is that if the present Board follows its own well-worn precedents, it is inevitable (in view of the recent 17-cent wage rate increase) that an over-all increase of 40% in rates could be justified.

They further contend that the issues now at stake go far beyond the present jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners.

For example: It is claimed that so-called "competitive" rates which represent roughly 30% of revenues are now outside the Board's jurisdiction. They argue that any full-dress review of the rate situation cannot overlook this field and that therefore, the only answer is a Royal Commission.

They point also to the fact that it was only under a Royal Commission that major changes in the present rate structure were achieved. They cite the Maritime freight rate assistance which followed the Duncan Commission report and the changes which followed the Duff report. No such fundamental changes, involving perhaps some form of Government subvention, are possible of recommendation or solution under a Board finding, they submit.

It is also argued that the Board had very limited powers of compelling information to be presented.

Ind. Accept. Calls Meet to Approve Two-For-One Split

Montreal (Staff) — A special meeting of shareholders of Industrial Acceptance Corporation has been called for Aug. 4 to approve a by-law splitting the class A stock two-for-one, into new common shares.

Directors have authorized application for the listing of its shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

There are at present 150,000 authorized Class "A" shares of which 130,000 are outstanding. In November last year the company sold 30,000 Class A shares at $27.50 a share under rights offered to shareholders.

Look For It Here

July 24, 1948

REGULAR FEATURES

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How's Your Market Acct.

(Continued from page 1)

a lack of confidence as far as speculation and investment in other stock groups is concerned, and a dogged determination to get back at the gold market, come what may. The determination will likely pay off eventually; but in the meantime, traders are reaping nothing but depreciating accounts and sleepless nights.

Another widespread psychological market weakness particularly rife among Canadian speculators in gold mining stocks is this: When he has been persuaded to switch into another stock group—oils, base metals, etc.—more often than not the speculator will only consider a stock in the same price range as the one he has just sold. In other words, he wants to end up with the same number of shares. This odd market quirk is keeping thousands of traders today from graduating into better speculative and investment type stocks.

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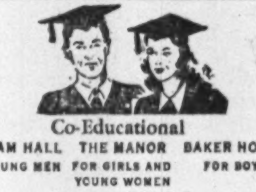

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2-48

LABOR ROUNDUP

How Many More Shots of Wage-price Inflation Can Our Economy Stand?

By RONALD WILLIAMS

North America's economy, already dangerously hopped up from repeated injections of inflation, got some of the biggest postwar shots of all last week.

In Canada, the biggest needle was the 17c an hour raise given the railway workers. In the United States it was the 13c (average) increase granted by United States Steel.

The U. S. Steel increase alone would boost the nation's wage bill by close to $50 millions. In Canada, the railway boost adds up to another $74 millions a year. Already the CPR has applied for another freight increase to pay it.

Howard Mitchell, president of the Vancouver Board of Trade, spoke for a lot of people when he said: "The inflationary wage and price merry-go-round cannot go on indefinitely."

Other injections: In Toronto Canadian General Electric settled with the Communist-controlled CIO Electrical Workers for 13c for 5,000 employees and a master contract covering six plants.

In St. Catharines, Ont., McKinnon Industries offered 10c to 2,650 employees but was turned down and a strike called by CIO Auto Workers to enforce demands for 26c. A few days later, General Motors at Oshawa had to close down because of a shortage of parts supplied by McKinnon.

In Oshawa, General Motors gave 4,000-odd employees 10c more plus another 3c a year from now and agreed to a formula gearing wages to the cost-of-living index.

At Detroit, Ford raised salaries of 25,000 not covered by union contracts from $20-$50 a month, or about 9%. Still outstanding was the dispute with the Auto Workers Union over a demanded 21c raise. A strike has been authorized.

At Pittsburg, U. S. Steel finally capitulated before labor's third-round wage ouslaught, raising wages 9½c-25c an hour for 170,000 employees. U. S. Steel workers will now be averaging $1.55 an hour. The raise ends the company's previously announced policy of trying to achieve stabilization by standing pat on wages and prices. The company has said it now has no alternative but to raise prices.

U. S. Steel's withdrawal had been expected since John L. Lewis broke the back of the resistance to another wage increase. Lewis got $1 a day more. Then in quick order General Motors settled for 11c; International Harvester, 11c; Aluminum Co. of America, 10c-16c; Westinghouse, Electric Corp., 16c; Chrysler Corp., 13c and several rubber companies, 11c.

* * *

Industrial Immigrant Has Labor Trouble

One of Canada's biggest postwar industrial immigrants, A. V. Roe of Canada, a branch of the famous British aircraft firm, is having its first taste of labor trouble, Canadian style. To enforce wage demands of 15c an hour, Lodge 717, AFL Machinists has set Aug. 14 as a strike deadline. A Conciliation Board recommended against any increase.

A. V. Roe, maker of the Lancaster bomber and Tudor passenger transport, employs 1,000 production workers and 850 salaried employees at Malton, Ont. The firm took over from Victory Aircraft, Canada's biggest wartime aircraft plant. A strike would interfere with work on jet engine and aircraft production.

* * *

Commie, Ex-cop Sent To Jail

One of the leading Communists in the Canadian labor movement has been sentenced to a month in jail. George Harris, ex-RCMP, now secretary of the Redrun CIO Electrical Workers, was convicted in Toronto police court of counselling four girl picketers to intimidate nonstrikers during the Rogers Majestic strike in suburban Toronto. The girls were fined $220 a month ago. All convictions are being appealed.

In passing sentence on Harris, County Magistrate O. M. Martin said: "Any man, especially of your standing as a senior member of a union on strike, who counsels younger members in such a way does not deserve any consideration."

* * *

John L. Lewis Invited Here

In Canada, the Canadian Congress of Labor is, to all intents and purposes, the CIO. One of its biggest affiliated unions is the United Mine Workers. But the UMW is neither CIO nor AFL; Leader John L. Lewis has walked out of the CIO once and the AFL twice. What does that make the UMW in Canada?

Many in the CCL seemed to think it might make it the medium through which Lewis might get back into the CIO. This idea got increased circulation last week when it became known that the CCL had invited Lewis to speak at its annual convention in Toronto, Oct. 11. Lewis hasn't said anything yet about accepting but the fact that his right-hand man in Canada, Silby Barrett brought the matter up, seemed to suggest that he might say, Yes.

If he does, there will be considerable uneasiness in CIO ranks, suggests the latest issue of the United Automobile Worker. In an unusually flippant article, the paper gives some of the details of what went on when the matter came up at a recent CCL General Council meeting.

It quotes Secretary Pat Conroy as saying if Lewis accepts it might create an "embarrassing" situation. The record, says the Auto Worker, shows the vote to invite Lewis was unanimous but there were several who objected. Chief protest came from Sam Baron, head of the CIO Textile Workers. He thought Lewis' presence would be more than embarrassing.

Almost gleefully, the union paper suggests that the affair has the pro-CCF unions over a barrel. It notes that the Steelworkers' delegate remained silent. Then it points out that CIO President Phillip Murray who is also president of the Steelworkers has been feuding with Lewis since the latter pulled out of the CIO.

Murray, says the Auto Worker, has publicly referred to Lewis as "that nasty old man." The implication is that Steelworker delegates and other pro-CCF unions are against Lewis because Murray and Lewis are at odds.

This difference of opinion between the right and left wings of the CCL is further exploited by the Auto Worker in an oblique reference to its own delegates. It points out Tom Branagan of Ford Local 200, Windsor (a CCFer), refrained from voting but Roy England, president of the same local (a pro-Communist), voted for Lewis.

* * *

Both Labor Meets Oct. 11

This year, the two Canadian labor congresses are going to compete with each other for public attention. Both the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor conferences are due to start Oct. 11. However, the TLC will be at Victoria, B.C., and the CCL in Toronto. In the past, the TLC has usually held its convention a week before the CCL. Last year, Hamilton was the former's convention city while the CCL came to Toronto.

It's Your Money

By W. BRUCE MacKINNON
Maclean-Hunter Editorial Research

With the publication last week of the final appropriation act of the parliamentary session just past, all pretence at economy disappeared.

The spending authorized for the current government year now stands at $2,192,313,482—$75.3 millions **higher** than for 1947-8.

This upturn in spending is the more significant because it comes after only two years in which government spending showed any retrenchment—the 1947 and 1948 fiscal years.

After World War I, succeeding governments managed to reduce spending every year for five years. It was not until the 1926 year that there was any break in the steady drive for economy, and in that year the increase was only $4 millions.

Ottawa Surplus For 3 Months $332 Millions

OTTAWA (Staff)—The Federal accounts for the first quarter of 1948-49 (April 1 to June 30) show an over-all surplus of $332.5 millions . . . a 15% rise over the same figure in 1947.

The June surplus was $77 millions against $125 millions and $130 millions respectively in the preceding months. The sharp difference is accounted for by several factors:

1. Income tax payments were lower by $35 millions, reflecting a normal adjustment after the heavy seasonal receipts in May following the personal income tax deadline.
2. The regular tax payment to the provinces of $20 millions in June.
3. Defense spending was up by more than $6 millions in June.
4. Special receipts, such as returns from War Assets Corp., etc., were higher by $7 millions in May than in June.

These figures do not reflect the Government's outlay on loans, advances and investment which are now brought forward each month into the regular treasury statement. In June, these advances totaled $39 millions, the main item being $28 millions advanced to France under the Exports Credits Insurance Act of 1944. Cumulative total of all advances, loans, etc., in the first quarter is $68.2 millions against a corresponding item a year ago of $108.8 millions. Comparative figures follow:

FIRST QUARTER FEDERAL ACCOUNTS
(April 1 to June 30)
(Millions of dollars)

	1947	1947
Receipts	701.2	721.7
Expenditure	368.7	432.5
Surplus	332.5	289.2
Loans, Advances, etc. (net)	68.2	108.8
Monthly Surplus		
April	129.9	41.8
May	125.3	160.5
June	77.3	87.0
	332.5	289.2

Asks $22 Millions In Claim Against Distillers Corp.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL (Staff)—A $22 million suit has been filed, according to New York reports, by James Rutkin, Newark, N.J., naming Samuel, Abraham, Harry and Allen Bronfman, brothers, individually and doing business as the Bronfman interests, and Distiller's Corp.-Seagrams and Joseph Reinfeld, New York, as defendants.

Rutkin contends that in 1931 he and Reinfeld had agreed to invest $500,000 in L.L. and B Distilleries Ltd., Montreal. This sum, it is stated, included purchase of a $25,000 first mortgage and a $50,000 second mortgage on plant and building.

Rutkin in his suit claims that a new and different arrangement was made with the Bronfman interests and that as a result he suffered loss or damage. He stated that he did not learn of the new **arrangement until May, 1946.**

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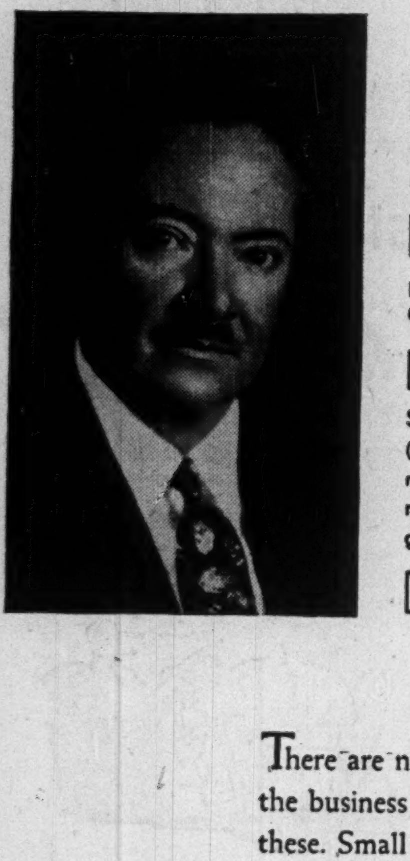

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☐ Sr. Octavio Fábrega, Member, Arios, Fábrega y Fábrega (law firm); former Foreign Minister of Panama; Panama City, Panama?

☐ Mr. Herbert T. Fairley, President, Australia Products Company, Ltd. (importers); Toronto, Ontario, Canada?

☐ Sr. Carlos E. Fiallos, Managing Director, Herederos de Santos Soto and Santos Soto Sucesores (real estate, agricultural, banking, mining and industrial interests); Director, Banco de Honduras; Tegucigalpa, Honduras?

☐ M. Jacques Fath, Couturier, Paris, France?

There are no boundaries to the horizons—or the business imaginations—of executives such as these. Small wonder, then, that it's hard to tell from their photos what land claims them as citizens.*

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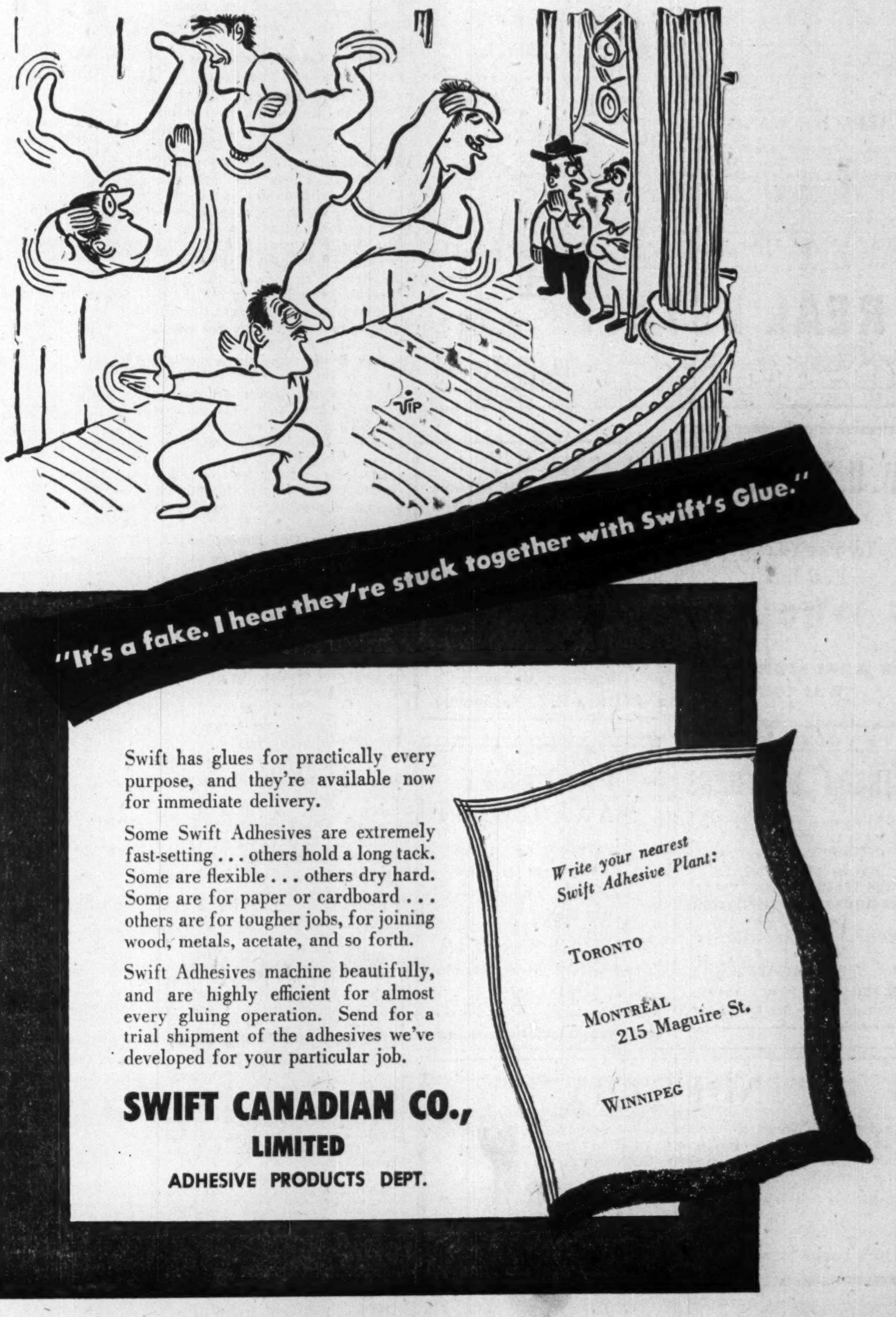

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CANADA

Albertan Celebrates With 106-page Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Calgary's morning newspaper, The Albertan, issued an Expansion Edition to mark the occasion of its moving to new premises.

The 106 pages, made up of six sections, also marked 46 years of publication. Five of the sections dealt with development and progress of the newspaper and the city.

INVESTMENTS THIS WEEK

See Foreign Situation Key To Stock Markets' Trend

Canadian and U. S. stock markets suffered a severe jolt this week under leadership of the New York market.

On Monday, the Dow-Jones industrial average dropped to close to 181.20—a drop of 4.70 points in the day. This followed a 1.80 point drop the previous Friday and a 2.96 drop on Thursday or a drop of 9.46 points or 5% in three days. It was the sharpest break since September, 1946.

At first, Canadian industrialists showed greater resistance but the Toronto Stock Exchange industrial index fell 5.02 points to 177.76 and the Montreal Stock Exchange industrial average 3.0 points to 128.5 on Monday—each down 4% in the last three days. Volume in Canada, however, did not show as large a percentage increase as in New York.

Tuesday, the New York market rallied with the industrial average closing up 2.36 points at 183.56, the Montreal industrial average was up 0.1 to 128.6 but the Toronto index was down 0.34 to 177.42. Trading volume was down sharply from Monday—37.5% in New York; 34.3% in Toronto. This left investors wondering which way to bet.

Analysts differ markedly on their interpretation of the current market action. One group is convinced the market will resume its uptrend later this year and that the present shakedown merely delays this and places the market in a stronger position for a future advance.

The more bearish group, many of whom have been arguing that a bull market could not start from present high levels of the market and business activity, see stocks selling lower.

The key factor, which touched off the present break, would seem to be the foreign situation. Added to this was the disturbing influence of the unexpected call for a special session of the U. S. Congress. Analysts believe that Congress will refuse to do what President Truman wants and fear that the rampant partisanship, which is likely to be displayed in view of the coming election, will weaken the foreign position of the United States at this critical period in international relations.

This situation brings out the lack of confidence and wariness of many investors and volume indicates the thinness of the Canadian stock market.

From a purely domestic viewpoint, business news generally appears favorable. Earnings of most companies appear to be holding up to 1947 levels. Many analysts still feel industrial stocks should capitalize earnings on a higher basis before the end of this year provided the foreign situation becomes more settled. No wild speculative urge is expected but rather a slow upward movement. A good market in stocks is now not anticipated by most financial men until this Fall.

* * *

Annual Reports

The 10 leading questions to which most ordinary shareholders want answers in a financial statement are listed by Stuart Chase in The Lamp (Standard Oil Co., N.J.) as follows:

(1) What did the company earn?

(2) What dividends did the company pay?

(3) What does the company own and what does it owe?

(4) How big is the company?

(5) How many people work for the company?

(6) What are the total sales or revenue?

(7) What service to the community does the company render? i.e. what does it do?

(8) Where are the company's plants?

(9) Where do the company's raw materials come from?

(10) Who audited the figures?

Company officials should keep these questions in mind when planning the form of their annual reports.

* * *

Approve Loan Guarantee For Brazilian Traction

Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co. moved one step closer to obtaining its $75 millions loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development last week when the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies approved a Brazilian Government guarantee for the loan by a vote of 159 to 23. The bill providing for the guarantee now goes to the Brazilian Senate. In view of the large favorable vote in the lower house, it might be expected that the bill should not meet with too much opposition in the Senate.

The Bank requires the guarantee of the Government of Brazil and when this guarantee is granted, there will only remain formalities to be completed before the loan becomes effective, The Financial Post understands.

Once the loan is obtained, the company will likely step up its capital expenditure program.

* * *

Say Brown Co. Directors Have Approved a Plan

Directors of Brown Co. approved a plan of reorganization at their meeting last week and have forwarded it to the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission according to unconfirmed reports in financial circles. No details of the plan have been announced.

* * *

Expect Debenture Issue For Massey-Harris Co.

Preparations are being made for a new issue of debentures of Massey-Harris Co., terms of which have not yet been announced, The Financial Post understands. It is expected that a public offering will be made shortly by a syndicate headed by Wood, Gundy & Co.

Proceeds of the new debentures will be used to meet the capital requirements of the company arising from its greatly increased volume of business. The company's sales have been advancing well above the high levels of 1947. Sales for the first six months of the current fiscal year were at an all-time high and President J. S. Duncan has said it was confidently expected that the company's sales for the 12 months' period ending Nov. 30, 1948, would exceed those for last year by over 50%.

* * *

Expect Silverwood Financing To Be 72,000 Class A Shares

The "suitable financing to replenish the working capital position" of Silverwood Dairies, Ltd., mentioned by Board Chairman A. E. Silverwood in the annual report, is likely to involve the offering of an additional 72,000 Class A shares, The Financial Post understands, provided it is decided to proceed with present plans.

Capitalization at March 31, 1948, consisted of 500,000 authorized 426,848 issued, 60c cumulative participating shares, no par value, and the same number of Class B no-par-value shares. (For earnings see annual report on this page.)

Silverwood Class A shares are currently selling about $10 a share to yield 6.00% on the basis of the 60c cumulative dividend ratio.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements. The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

SILVERWOOD DAIRIES consolidated net profit for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948, showed a 37.4% increase. Sales were up 29.47%, due partly to higher prices received for products but more particularly to an 83% increase in ice cream sales following removal of restrictions. Profit before taxes amounted to 4.4% on sales, against 4.3% in the previous fiscal year.

Reduction in working capital was due to expenditures for necessary replacements and additions to plant and equipment to provide increased volume of business. Last year, the company was forced to forego business because of inadequate facilities, the annual report states.

To replenish working capital, the company is arranging at an early date for suitable financing. With the reduction in the rate of taxation, it is expected that surplus earnings available for the Class A and B shares can be held at or approximating the present high level, the report adds.

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT*

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Sales	$29,678,524	$22,923,551
Net earnings	2,037,040	1,645,218
Less: Res. for depr.	458,774	391,137
Int. on bds., debs. & mtges.	193,169	203,962
Amort. of prem.	8,604	9,540
Pension funds	42,624	44,633
Prov. for inc. tax.	607,000	467,000
Net profit	726,869	528,946
Less: Appropriations:		
Silver. West. pref. div.	35,000	35,000
Divds. & min. int. in com.	1,292	1,288
Silver. Dairies pref. div.	......	3,287
Silver. Class A	256,054	250,056
Silver. Class B	256,090	84,604
Less: Div. on shs. held by subs.	8,642	9,075
Surp. for year	187,075	163,697

*Including Silverwood Dairies Ltd., Silverwood's Toronto Dairy Ltd. (nonoperating), Silverwood Western Dairies Ltd. and its subsidiaries and Silverwood's Lindsay Creamery Ltd. and its subsidiary.

Times Interest Earned:		
Before depr.	10.54	8.06
After depr.	8.17	6.15
Earnings per Share§ and Dividend Record:		
Class A†	$1.64	$1.18
Paid	0.60	0.60
Class B†	1.04	0.58
Paid	0.60	0.20
Class A & B‡	0.82	▴
Pref.: Paid	......	0.40

†Before (‡after) participation.

§Incl. prof. on sale of invests., equal to ½ cent in 1948, 16 cents in 1947, per A and B shares.

▴Earnings not sufficient to provide participation on Class A or B shs. in 1947.

CONDENSED CONS. BALANCE SHEET

As at March 31:	1948	1947
Cash & Dom. bds.	$1,658,098	$2,648,967
Misc. mkt. sec.	9,850	34,850
Accts. rec.	867,717	745,793
Refund. taxes	40,000	......
Life ins. c.s.v.	17,934	19,673
Inventories	1,207,820	880,055
Total curr. assets	3,801,419	4,329,388
Misc. assets▴	644,818	654,089
Fixed assets	10,750,631	9,037,397
Goodwill	444,844	360,783
Total assets	15,641,712	14,381,607
Accts. & tax. pay.	2,188,876	1,648,193
Bonds mat.	140,000	140,000
Divds., int., etc.	253,041	272,124
Total curr. liabs.	2,581,917	2,060,317
Funded debt	4,807,500	4,760,000
Min. int. S. West. D.	708,917	710,980
Deprec. res.	4,945,020	4,451,267
Capital stock	1,970,293	1,958,053
Surplus▴	628,065	440,990
▴Incl. ref. EPT	232,000	268,000
▴Incl. ref. EPT	272,000	268,000
Working capital	1,219,502	2,269,021

53 Corporations Urged To List On Vancouver Stock Exchange

The Vancouver Stock Exchange has made representations to some 53 nationally known industrial corporations and institutions, urging them to list their shares at Vancouver. Facilitating broad investment interest in their equity stocks in the fastest-growing part of Canada should be of great benefit to the companies, the Exchange states.

An investor opinion poll, conducted by the Exchange among members, has disclosed there is sufficient distribution of 53 nationally known stocks in B. C. to warrant their being listed for trading at Vancouver.

Of these, 21 are leading industrial corporations, most of which are represented in the west either by branches engaged in manufacturing, or by sales offices.

Another 18 comprise large mining concerns, many of which have operations in the West.

In two cases, while the principal operations are in B. C. and there is a wide B.C. shareholder representation, trading has so far been exclusively through eastern exchanges. Two highly successful mining companies in the list have head offices in Vancouver but the listings are in the East.

There was strong investor appeal also for the listing at Vancouver of all the Canadian bank shares. The invitation is being extended to all companies named by at least 35% of those consulted in the investor opinion poll.

It is pointed out that investors in Eastern Canada stand to gain an important advantage through listing of Canada's best-known trading stocks at the coast. Due to the three-hour difference in time between east and west they will be in a position to transact business at Vancouver for 2½ hours after eastern exchanges close, or up until 5.30 p.m. eastern time. Conversely the western listings will overcome Vancouver's handicap being shut off from trading in Canada's leading stocks at 12 noon daily, Vancouver time.

This move by the Vancouver stock exchange may be regarded as an effort to gain for the coast city recognition from Canada's chief corporations considered long overdue. At the same time, increased investor interest in the West will aid those companies with products and services to sell, and will expedite future financing by all these concerns, it is pointed out.

Ottawa Acts In Barcelona Trac. Bankrupt Case

As a result of representations made in Spain by the Canadian Government, a special judge has been appointed with jurisdiction over the bankruptcy proceedings in Spain involving Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., The Financial Post is informed. What form the investigation will take and how effective it will be, is not known at the moment.

In the meantime G. T. Clarkson has been appointed receiver and manager of Barcelona Traction Co. and is now getting thoroughly acquainted with the historical background of the company and the bankruptcy proceedings taken before a Spanish judge.

Company officials state that their efforts to convert Spanish pesetas into sterling with which to pay bond arrears, have been blocked by Spanish authorities. It has also been intimated that a strong financial interest in Spain is seeking to gain control of the company's Spanish subsidiaries.

Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co. (head office Toronto), is a holding company which, through subsidiaries, is engaged in Northern and Eastern Spain in the manufacture, distribution and sale of hydro-electric power and bituminous gas. Spanish authorities took over administration of the Spanish subsidiaries early this year, following a declaration of bankruptcy in the Spanish court.

Dofasco Plants Work at Peak

Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., has operated on a full production schedule this year to date, President F. A. Sherman tells The Financial Post. There is no shortage of orders for the steel industry.

Pig iron and scrap are still in very tight supply, but Dofasco has obtained sufficient to keep operating at capacity. Present outlook is that it will continue to be in short supply, but Dofasco will continue to obtain what is necessary, for at least the balance of this year.

Earnings for the first six months of 1948 are running at about the same level as last year, Mr. Sherman states. For all 1947, the company earned $2.83 a common share.

Dofasco's new electrolytic continuous tinning line is coming along very slowly, due to inability to obtain delivery of the necessary electrical equipment, Mr. Sherman states. It is hoped to have it in operation by the end of this year.

From Village Blacksmith
To World-Wide Renown

More than 100 years ago Canadian farmers depended upon their village blacksmiths for plows and other simple farm implements. From such small beginnings there grew up one of the first important Canadian manufacturing industries, that of inventing and making agricultural implements for home and export markets.

Today, Massey-Harris Company, Limited agricultural implements enjoy world-wide renown for their efficiency and sturdiness. They compete successfully with those manufactured anywhere else in the world. Products of this vast Canadian enterprise may be seen in showrooms and warehouses of farm implement dealers the world over.

Current operations of the Company are more favourable at present than at any time in the Company's history.

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MALE SECRETARY AVAILABLE

QUALIFIED BY training and experience to assist executive in financial or manufacturing firm. Single, free to travel, references. Box 33, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

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HAS HAD ACTIVE charge of Production, Sales and General Administration over 20 years for firm recently taken over by Americans. Profitable sales of chain, department and utility store metal products increased steadily to over a million. Audited statements available. Age 49—too young to retire. Wants job as General Manager or assistant to active head of large or medium size plant, or will invest in young prospect. Box 39, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT available for secretarial duties for small company or institution. Box 38, The Financial Post, Toronto 2.

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AGE 33, two years experience as district sales manager in the Maritime Provinces with Canadian manufacturer. Desires position with manufacturer, industrial or commercial firm. Four years sales experience, six years experience in the R.C.A.F. as aero engine and flight engineering, own new car, willing to travel Maritime Provinces, Canada or foreign countries. Box 44, The Financial Post, Toronto.

AUDITOR presently employed by chartered accountants, over 15 years banking and insurance experience, seeks change willing to travel. Box 34, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT desires to contact other Chartered Accountant with small practice. View to partnership and extension. Replies kept strictly confidential. Box 37, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, 33 acres on the scenic coast of Juan de Fuca Strait. For anyone seeking a peaceful and uncommercialized spot in which to retire, this property offers a real opportunity. Located on Pedder Bay, 20 miles by road, 8 miles by sea, from Victoria, it is well sheltered from prevailing winds and affords an unsurpassed environment of rugged natural beauty. The property is well wooded with fir, spruce and balsam; small orchard and garden. Approx. 525 ft. waterfront, good fishing, boathouse and boat davits, year-round anchorage available. Comfortable 5-room frame bungalow with water, hydro, fireplace, oil stove in kitchen and attractively finished wallboard interior. From the living room windows you can watch the ships as they pass to and fro to the Orient, enjoy the panoramic view of green forest, blue sea and snow-capped mountains, while in the evening the lights of Victoria twinkle across the water in friendly fashion. This property must be sold promptly. For pictures and further details write Box 46, The Financial Post, Toronto.

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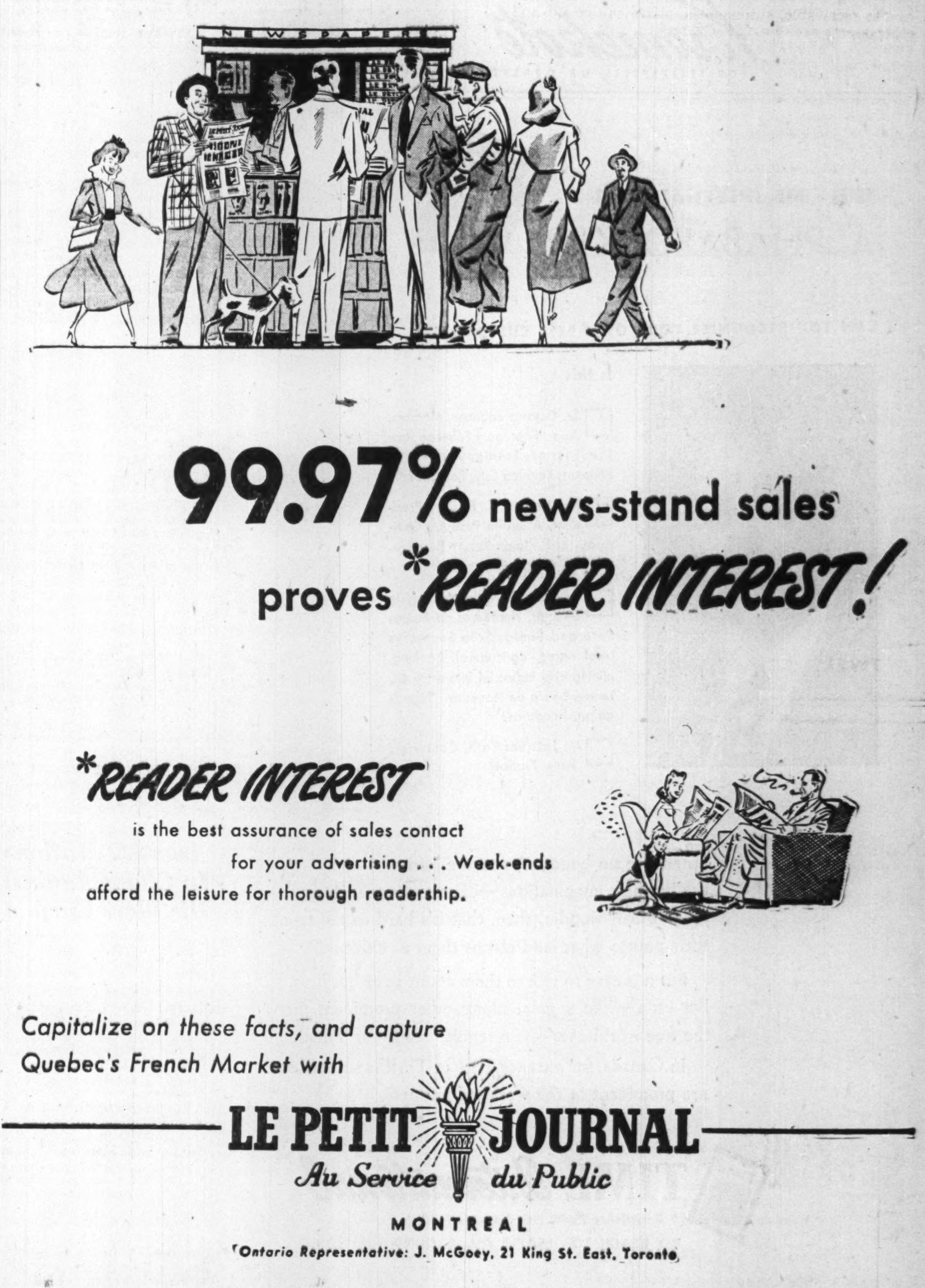
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The following 3rd quarter dividends have been declared payable Aug. 31, 1948 to shareholders of record Aug. 13, 1948.

Class	†Regular	*Extra	Total
Agricultural	.07	.05	.12
Automobile	.09	.02	.11
Aviation	.04	—	.04
Building	.10	—	.10
Chemical	.07	.03	.10
Elec. Equip.	.15	.05	.20
Food	.10	—	.10
Fully Admin.	.075	.045	.12
General Bond	.10	.02	.12
Indust'l Mach.	.11	—	.11
Institut'l Bond	.09	—	.09
Investing Co.	.14	.05	.19
Low Priced	.07	.08	.15
Merchandising	.07	.03	.10
Mining	.09	—	.09
Petroleum	.115	.065	.18
Railroad Bond	.03	.01	.04
Railroad Equip.	.06	—	.06
Railroad Stock	.06	.02	.08
Steel	.08	.02	.10
Tobacco	.06	—	.06
Utilities	.05	—	.05

†From net investment income
*From net profits

MANAGED INVESTMENT

Sit Tight and Await Fall MacNab's Manager Advises

"Foreign news seems to be overshadowing the world's stock markets but I see no reason to make any changes in your account at present," MacNab's manager states. Present holdings are considered satisfactory and MacNab is advised to "sit tight" and await a possible bullish market in the fall.

Principal industries expected to prosper in 1948 are petroleum, base metals, pulp and paper and construction as well as the steel and heavy industries. Your account is well represented in these industries, he adds.

MacNab's Manager Says:

During the past month, the stock market has made little or no headway and the Toronto industrial average has declined from 188.92 on June 15 to 184.98 on July 15, a net loss of 3.94 points or about 2%. The value of your account has declined in this period from $16,486.68 to $16,354.00 or $132.68 or 0.8%. As about 30% of your account is invested in high grade bonds and as dividends have increased your cash this is a normal decline in line with the averages.

Foreign news seems to be overshadowing the markets, both in London, New York and on our Canadian Exchanges and the outcome is beyond the normal function of an investment advisor, except to protect your account as a whole. I see no reason to make any changes in your account at present so will simply advise holding your present securities intact.

Only two stocks in your account have shown a gain in value during the month: namely Industrial Acceptance Corp. "A" up from $42 to $45½ and Powell River up from $44½ to $45. No change in the value of your bond holdings or preferred stocks of any importance was shown in this period.

Students of the Dow Theory all concede that we are in a bull market, which has been confirmed by the action of both Dow-Jones Industrials and Rails in New York. Stock prices seem to be conservatively valued on a price-earnings ratio, in fact in most cases the price-earnings ratio is ridiculously low. As earnings make prices in the long run, I am content to go along with this theory for the time being, pending more definite signs to the contrary.

Principal industries which stand to prosper in 1948 are petroleum, base metals, pulp and paper and the construction industry, as well as steel and the heavy industries. Your account is well represented in these industries.

Your income is now at record levels of $707 per annum, or over 7% on the original $10,000 invested on Dec. 15, 1944. A capital gain of about 63% is invested, pretty well in Government bonds and other fixed income securities. For the time being, it seems advisable to sit tight and await further possible bullish market in the fall. Should the foreign situation worsen, your account is in good shape to weather any short-term fluctuation in the market as a whole.

In the month to July 15, dividends totaling $85.81 were received from your stocks so that, after deducting your monthly payment of $25, your cash account was increased by $60.81.

The MacNab Account Now Stands

No. of Shares	Security	Cost per sh.	*Market per sh.
	Common Stocks		
30	B. A. Oil	24	24½
10	Can. Westinghouse	55	48
25	Candn. Canners	21½	20¾
50	Hollinger	11	8.55
20	Ind. Acceptance A	31	45½
15	Inter. Paper	49⅝	68⅛
25	Int. Nickel	34¾	36⅝
50	McColl-Frontenac	10½	14½
10	Powell River	40½	45
20	Noranda	50	49¼
30	Sick's Breweries	15¾	16
	Preferred Stocks		
30	Abitibi $1.50 pfd.	22⅝	20¼
10	Steel of Can.	86	80
10	Goodyear Tire 4%	56¼	52
25	Eddy Paper A $1	22	18⅛
10	B. C. Electric 4%	99½	72
	Bonds		
2,000	B. C. Tele. 4%/62	100.00	102.00
2,000	Can. Sav. 3¾/56	100.00	100.00
1,000	Can. Sav. 2¾/57	100.00	100.00

*Quotations as at close July 15, 1948.

Cash	$379.62.
Current market value of fund	$16,345.00
Average yield in original $10,000	7.07%

AGENCIES WANTED

British Columbia manufacturer of products being sold through Building Supply and Hardware stores seeks additional lines for present sales organization to handle. Any lines accepted will be placed with reputable jobbers and properly detailed. Area covered is British Columbia, including Vancouver Island.

BOX 45,
THE FINANCIAL POST,
TORONTO

Internat. Milling Buys Midland Flour Mills

International Milling Co. has bought the Midland Flour Mills Co., Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A., it is reported.

Midland operates four mills in the southwest United States with a total capacity of 12,500 cwt. Its acquisition raises daily capacity of International Milling to 96,500 cwt. of flour and ensures its position as the second largest unit in the U.S. flour milling field.

The Canadian business of International Milling is conducted under the name of Robin Hood Flour Mills Ltd. It owns and operates mills at Calgary, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Humberstone.

COMPANY REPORTS

MID CONTINENT OIL & GAS net loss increased $3,687 to $12,959 in year ended March 31, 1948, when company had no proceeds from production. Company conducted very little exploration in past year, but on June 16, 1948, obtained a 10% interest in quarter-section in productive section of Leduc field where Inter-Leduc No. 1 is now drilling.

Company now holds a 23¾% interest in CPR lands east and northeast of Bassano, where a well is to be drilled by Inter-Leduc Oil Co. & Associates. Mid Continent is reported fully financed for year's operation.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Prod. proceeds	......	$4,508
Less: Royalties	......	604
Operating exp.	......	3,082
Net oper. prof.	......	822
Less: Gen. & admin. exp.	12,959	11,469
Add: Sundry income	......	1,375
Net loss	12,959	9,272

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Cash	$51	$6,391
Accts. rec.	213	1,165
Total curr. assets	264	7,556
Invest.	11,000	......
Loss re Mid-Cont.-East Crest proj.	68,798	68,798
Organ. & dev. exp.	202,877	202,877
Leasehold right	50,591	45,997
Bldgs. & equip.	1,865	1,865
Total assets	335,395	327,093
Total curr. liab.	6,013	2,079
5½% debenture	24,057	26,720
Capital stock	334,832	314,832
Deficit	29,507	16,548
Working capital	*5,749	5,477

*Excess of curr. liabs. over curr. assets.

TOWN OF THE PAS, Man. has sold a new issue of $50,000 4% 15-year installment debentures to Osler, Hammond & Nanton, Ltd. and Oldfield Kirby & Gardner, Ltd. of Winnipeg. Debentures are payable in equal annual installments of $4,497.06 which includes principal and interest, and are being offered at par to yield 4%. Proceeds are to provide a new power unit for the town's electric utility plant.

M. & O. Paper Co. Profit Up 16% For Six Months

Net sales of Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co. for the six months period ended June 30, 1948, were $25,966,341 as compared with $23,879,413 for the same period last year, President Donald D. Davis states.

Profits after taxes and reserves for contingencies (but subject to audit) were $3,060,375, or $2.37 per share, as compared with $2,635,775 and $2.04 a share respectively for the 1947 period.

Winnipeg Electric To Spend $160,000 On Garage, Heating

Winnipeg Electric Co. will spend some $160,000 on additional housing and heating facilities this year, the company states.

Work has started on a new $85,000 extension to its motor bus garage to house its new motor buses. Last year it built a $75,000 extension to its trolley bus garage.

Because of the rapid expansion of housing, a new heating plant has to be installed. This will cost another $75,000 and calls for the installation of a 480-hp boiler plant to provide sufficient heat for its shops and garages at Assiniboine and Main Street, Winnipeg.

J. B. Renaud & Cie Buy P. G. Bussieres

J. B. Renaud & Cie, Inc., Quebec City, is acquiring the business of P. G. Bussieres Ltd., wholesale grocers, grain merchants, fruit and vegetable dealers of Quebec City, Lucien DeCelles, president and general manager of Renaud, states.

P. G. Bussieres Ltd., founded in 1864, is one of Quebec's oldest business establishments. Known throughout the province, the company also had a branch office in Toronto for 12 years.

J. B. Renaud & Cie is now in possession of two subsidiaries as well as conducting the business of the Old City Manufacturing Co. Renaud has branches in Chicoutimi, Riviere du Loup, Mont Joli and Levis.

Mr. DeCelles was aided in the project of buying Bussieres by Lucien Rondeau, vice-president and secretary-treasurer.

BULOVA WATCH CO. consolidated balance sheet at March 31, 1948 includes assets located in Canada of $1,822,078 (of which current assets amount to $1,762,325) as well as liabilities of $266,533. Company's assets total $30,984,578.

(Advertisement)

Want complete technical data on any subject in the fields of air handling, heating, cooling or drying? Write Canadian Sirocco Company Ltd., 310 Ellis Street, Windsor, Ontario for a compact factual technical bulletin, that gives complete information. No cost or obligation.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for High School Debentures" will be received by the Town Clerk, Tilbury, Ontario, until 12:00 o'clock noon, D. S. T., Saturday, the 31st July, 1948, for the purchase of $425,000.00 of 20-year debentures bearing interest at the rate of 3% and 3½% issued by the Town of Tilbury. The said debentures are non-callable except as to the last year of issue. Proceeds from the sale of the said debentures will be used for the construction of a High School to serve The Tilbury District High School Area. The said High School Area comprises the Town of Tilbury and the Township of Tilbury West, and parts of the Townships of Tilbury East and Tilbury North. It is expected that the debentures will be ready for delivery on or about the middle of August. Further information is available at the office of the Town Clerk, Tilbury, Ontario.

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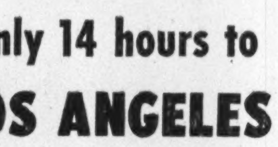

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Niagara Bridge Has Paid Near Century of Dividends

Whirlpool Rapids Bridge paid quick dividends to folks who refused to be told, a century ago, that it was impossible to span the Niagara.

It's been paying steadily ever since. This "suicidal speculation" — as it was once termed — has proved itself to be as sturdy financially as the bridge structure itself.

Looking back, as plans are readied for centennial celebrations on Aug. 2, observers are now describing the whole venture as a record in free enterprise.

A century's traffic and commerce has flowed across this bridge without interruption. Wars, customs, or labor troubles never closed it for even an hour. Though four bridges have stood on the site, each has been built right around the preceding structure and so cleverly engineered that even new construction has not halted the movement of auto or railway traffic.

William Hamilton Merritt had a picnic on the Niagara Gorge in 1844. He conceived the idea of putting a suspension span over the rapids, then thought to be an insurmountable obstacle between the two nations. He knew his first job would be to convince his compatriots that the impossible was possible. Though he had already seen one "Merritt's Folly" become a reality in the First Welland Canal in 1829, bridging the Niagara was in many ways even more difficult.

Internationally Financed

By its very location, the bridge had to be international by charter and financing. Not one, but two companies had to be established, one in each country. To add to Merritt's worries, Upper and Lower Canada were experiencing depression in the 1840's, and there were many setbacks before he was able to draw up his Canadian subscribers list.

Having once set up his Canadian company, Merritt had to establish its twin in United States, for the bridge must belong to both countries. He travelled throughout New York State, finding his first American president in Lot Clark of Lockport, and capital as far away as Albany and New York City.

Charters had to be obtained. The bridge owes it legality to legislative action in two countries. Though it was only 10 years after William Lyon Mackenzie's abortive attempt to lead a Canadian rebellion from the American side, neither the Legislature of Upper Canada nor of the State of New York questioned the wisdom of linking the two countries.

Construction went ahead promptly, but there were still difficulties ahead. The bridge contractor — self-styled "General" Charles Ellett—had his own ideas of free enterprise. After he had the cables swung across the gorge, Ellett ran his own basket ferry on the cables and charged a large toll to daring passengers. He made so much money from the tolls that it took lawsuits to persuade him to finish the bridge. Eventually the owners dispensed with his services.

Within two years after the bridge was opened for traffic on Aug. 1, 1848, the first dividend was declared, and ever since, through wars and depressions, the bridge has been able to pay its annual dividend without interruption. This year a centennial extra dividend will be issued.

From 1876 to 1886, the bridge was rebuilt with steel and concrete replacing wood and cement, to strengthen it for heavier railway traffic. These bridges, Whirlpool Rapids Number Two and Three, were the only railway suspension bridges ever built in the world.

With the harnessing of Niagara power giving birth to larger industries, it was foreseen that trains would get longer, heavier, and more frequent. The bridge again had to be strengthened, and, for the first time since 1847, new financing had to be arranged. Within 10 months in 1896-7, the suspension span at Niagara Falls was converted to the present all-steel arch bridge. The arch was built directly under the existing span and traffic was never interrupted. The funded indebtedness then incurred was repaid in five years.

CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENTS operating profit for first half of 1948 was $344,943 ($314,914 in corresponding 1947 period). Income from investments was $361,448 ($331,364).

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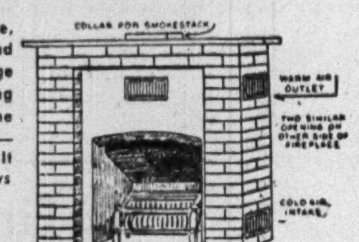
STEEL FIREPLACE FURNACE
A Beautiful Open Fireplace Plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle



Any style mantel — Brick, Stone, Wood, etc. — can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle; it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

This makes it a powerful heater. Don't think of this as the old style fireplace that heated the outside instead of the inside. Think of it as a real furnace that takes the cold air out, heats it, and returns it into the room as hot air. This feature gives it great heating power. You will be surprised. It really heats your home as well as gives you a fireplace to sit around in the evening. You can see by this that any one who would install an old style fireplace today would be very unwise. Get our literature and read it very carefully. For sale by Hardware and Lumber Dealers, Plumbers and Construction Co's.

Many Contractors, Lumber Dealers, Builder Supplies, Building Contractors are all taking up the sale of our Fireplace Furnace as the day of the old Fireplace is gone. Fuel is too expensive to heat the outside world and our Fireplace Furnace is a fuel saver. Every contractor should try and place one in every home. Read carefully in our catalogue "what they say about it" and you will be surprised what it will do. Send for catalogue and envelope stuffers.

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GOLD MINE BOND ISSUE

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Type—5%, 10-year, 1st Mortgage.

Amount of Issue—$1,000,000, of which over $750,000 has been paid for.

Price—$950 per $1,000 bond, carrying bonus of 250 common shares.

OVER $8,000,000 in ore averaging from $12 to $14 per ton is estimated in the Shaft area and three other areas accessible from present underground workings.

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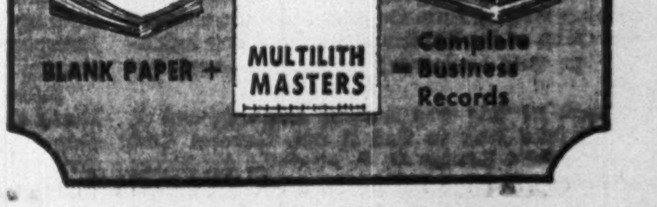


The Editorial Page

Should They All Pass?

Some people have curious ideas about scholastic examinations. The current row over examinations is at Ontario's Law School where 87 out of 323 trying first year exams were flunked. Now, there is much wailing in some quarters that the exams were too tough, the marking too hard. Apparently some Law Society "benchers" are going into a huddle to see what can be done for the dear, sweet boys and some unnamed lawyers are being quoted in the daily newspapers as being worried about the situation.

Why should there be any fuss about flunking 87 out of 323 first-termers. That's a normal-to-low per cent flunking in any self-respecting institution dedicated to "higher learning," and we understand this class had fair warning that Law School standards were in for some tightening.

What do the complainers want—a pass for everybody?

What Osgoode Hall people might better be asking is the question: Did too many get a pass mark?

Educational people certainly do their students, the parents of the students and the whole community no good service when they have weak and pliable examination standards.

The legal profession, like most others, has lots and lots of examples of poor and unhappy lawyers who would have been well-to-do and happy plumbers. Why should educationists or law society officials go on year after year pretending that Joe Zilch is going to make himself a good career in law? In the first place that's not fair to Joe.

To which some will say that examinations are not a fair test of a man's ability. "A lot of theoretical bunk nobody needs in actual living."

That view completely misses what is perhaps the most important point about examinations and about the business of living. Whatever other value they have, examinations do three things which are vital lessons for life.

They impose discipline of mind and of body, something of which humanity is notoriously short, as today's newspaper makes abundantly clear.

They teach wise — or profitable — apportionment of time.

They train young people in meeting crises. From birth to death, man's personal and business life is a series of crises, a series of major events calling for his maximum in energy, perception, judgment and wisdom. The business of learning how to pass examinations of any kind is mighty useful training for the business of living and making a living.

So we find the attitude of the complaining benchers completely incomprehensible.

Do they want a lower reputation for Osgoode Hall as "a seat of learning"? Do they want to let youths without the "stuff" or without the willingness to apply themselves continue in the delusion that the law is for them?

The public has in its own interests taken over the education of its doctors, engineers and most professional men. In Ontario, the training of lawyers has so far been left in the hands of the legal "trade union."

Complaints that Osgoode Hall standards aren't low enough justifies the public in wondering how well the responsibility of training our lawyers and judges is being carried out.

Fish Aren't Apples

Closing of the United Kingdom market to Canadian apples is cited by the St. John's News as a horrible example of what might happen to fish from Newfoundland if that country decides to enter Confederation. The News uses part of an article from The Financial Post outlining the new problems confronting Annapolis Valley fruit growers to bolster its unsound argument.

There is no parallel whatever in the two cases. The apples are not restricted because they come from Canada, but because they are regarded as a bulky luxury for which precious foreign exchange and ocean shipping cannot be spared. The same restrictions apply to apples from the United States and they would also apply to Newfoundland if that country were a producer.

There is little new in this situation. The same sort of action was taken during both world wars to conserve shipping and foreign exchange for more vital purchases. Moreover, the greatly increased production of Britain's own orchards in the last 25 years is another important factor.

Fish on the other hand is regarded as a vital and highly concentrated food which Britain must have, just as she must also have Canadian wheat, bacon and dairy products. It will be time enough to talk about special discrimination against Canada if some of these necessities are barred and from our country alone.

The "Hurt-the-Boss" Complex

There's probably little difference between workers in Britain and workers in Canada in their attitude toward "the bosses"; particularly among the more militant unionists.

To Canadian employers therefore is commended for attention a significant statement by Herbert Morrison, the Deputy Prime Minister of Britain and a chief apostle of nationalization.

Mr. Morrison, a little disturbed at the fact that "socialist magic" hasn't induced any terrific upsurge of effort by the workers in nationalized industries, had this to say on the subject of proposals that a larger proportion of workers be represented in the direction of industry:

> "The greatest obstacle to participation by the workers in the direction of industry is their own habit of behaving as if there were some sinister boss in the background whom it was necessary to defeat by achieving as little as possible."

This attitude of workers isn't as evident in Canadian industry as it used to be. Better methods of employee relations have done a big part of the job. But the job is never done; it must be worked at all the time.

Security for Workers

The extent to which business and industry in this country is interested in the health and welfare of its employees is clearly and encouragingly indicated in the results of a survey made among Canadian Manufacturers' Association members.

More than 2,100 replies were made to the questionnaire which asked for information about retirement, pension, sickness and accident, savings and other employee benefit plans.

Hospitalization and surgical plans were reported by 1,538 members, life insurance by 1,384 (covering 450,000 employees), sickness and accident benefit by 1,120 (covering 400,000), and pension plans by 666 (employing 280,000 workers). Medical aid schemes, other than the employment of a nurse or plant doctor, were reported by 370 CMA members, with some 90,000 employees.

Comparatively few firms now have savings plans; about 180, with 70,000 employees, reported this type. Presumably many started during the war for the purchase of bonds have been discontinued.

The CMA survey certainly does not tell the complete story of the work being done along these lines in a wide variety of Canadian firms, but it is a revealing indication of how industry as a whole is working with employees to provide adequate security for them and their families.

Let's Not Be Too Smug

It's well to remember now and then that not too long ago many people, and some of them in important posts, had a tendency to write off the Russians' capacity for mechanized production. At one time it was popular to believe that few Russians knew one end of a monkey wrench from the other, that the chances were slim of the Soviets turning out any industrial or war equipment that would stand the gaff.

Much of this was wishful thinking and it didn't take long to find it out. General Carl Spaatz, who headed U. S. strategic air forces in Europe and the Pacific, in a current article on air warfare in the last war and the next, reveals what Russian plane builders were able to do with three B-29's they deliberately stole from American air force pilots.

These planes were stolen one at a time during the last six months of 1944. In each case, the planes had been operating against the Japanese from bases deep in China and were unable to get back; in each case, the crews chose to land on the nearest Russian airfield rather than fall into Japanese hands. The American airmen were well wined and dined by the Russians but they never saw their planes again.

For a year Spaatz tried, through diplomatic channels, to get his planes back or to get some information about them. He got neither; his requests were completely ignored. For two years there were occasional reports from Moscow that B-29 type planes had been seen in that area, but never more than one or two at a time. Then last summer the Soviet Tupolev TU-70 was unveiled and a column of the four-engine craft flew in this year's May Day celebration.

Says Gen. Spaatz:

> "One wonders whether, along with the general B-29 structure, the Russian engineers were able to reproduce all the other marvelous details — the turrets operated by remote control, the electronically sighted guns, the radar gear for sighting on targets through clouds, all the intricate engineering devices for operating at very high altitudes. Yet even without these things, for the Russians to have created the Tupolev by working backward from the B-29 to the production blueprint was an engineering tour de force."

The blatant effrontery of the Russians in cases like this is no longer surprising. It is simply another example of their determination to achieve their ends by gangster tactics rather than by decent methods of international cooperation.

The western democracies, including Canada, have every reason to be proud of their amazing scientific and engineering accomplishments during and since the war. But we mustn't be too smug about them, or too glib in dismissing Russia's abilities along the same lines.

Success Isn't All Home Grown

There's a yip from the Delhi News-Record that comes as a surprise to us, particularly from Delhi.

We took the stand a few issues back that cities and towns shouldn't be too fussy or narrow-minded about whether civic employees live right in town or choose to live a few miles out.

Our point was that such pettiness holds back unity in Canada, that there is too much of this small-time exclusiveness, too many instances of Canadians building economic barriers against each other.

"We do not agree," says the News-Record editor.

> "The fact must be faced, that if all those doing business and gaining their livelihood in the community chose to spend their spare time, and devote their leisure energies in another community it would be a poor outlook for the former."

He has apparently forgotten for the moment that Delhi is a prosperous Ontario town because it is in the centre of a prosperous tobacco-growing region, tobacco that brings prosperity home to Delhi from every part of Canada and many countries around the globe.

A country can't grow and prosper if its citizens don't see past the end of their town limits.

British "Fly Canadian"

The decision of British Overseas Airways Corporation to buy 22 Canadian North Star airliners in preference to British-built planes will not be happy news for British aircraft builders but it will be regarded as a feather in the cap of the Canadian manufacturers, Canadair of Montreal.

BOAC is reported to have made its choice, confirmed by the British Cabinet, because it has been going into the red badly, $24 millions a year, by operating airliners that can't be operated economically.

The $12 million dollars' worth of Canadian Montreal-built planes, equipped with British Merlin engines, will increase Canada's prestige around the world as a producer of top-flight aircraft. This company has built commercial aircraft or converted wartime planes for six European nations, as well as for American air lines and Canada's TCA.

Recent controversy over the merits of the North Star as an efficient commercial transport ship doesn't seem to have damaged the plane's good reputation. The British order will do much to increase Canada's stature as an important entity in the aviation world.

Napier Moore's

Scratch Pad

ON THE HOTTEST DAY YET we had a phone call from a Post reader who said, "I suppose a regular routine must be followed before any organization can attach the word Royal to its name?"

We said that was our understanding.

He said, "I'm told that when the Toronto Conservatory of Music was granted the privilege of calling itself the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto there was considerable formality to the effect that 'His Majesty has been graciously pleased . . . in view of the Conservatory's great service to the cause of music . . . to permit it to use the word Royal in its name,' and so forth."

We said we, too, had been so informed.

"Well," he said, "I've just been looking at the phone book. There's the Royal Auto Body Company, the Royal Box Lunch, the Royal Cleaners and Dyers, The Royal Fish Company, the Royal Pickle and Vinegar Company, the Royal Umbrella Company, the Royal Valet Service and the Royal Pant Company. Could you tell me if they all went through the same sort of formality?"

Weakly, because it was really a torrid day, we said we'd have to look into that. It might have been easier for us had we never started this column.

• • •

TO US, no advertisements provide more fascination in less space than those in the personal columns of London newspapers.

This one is from the Sunday Times of June 27:

> LAURITZ MELCHOIR invites former members of the Royal Danish Life Guards to dinner at Danish Club, 62 Knightsbridge, London, SW1, on Monday, June 28, 7 p.m.

Melchoir, of course, is the genial, massive Metropolitan Opera tenor; a gourmet and a good cook himself. What we'd like to know is how many guests turned up on one day's notice, and how the club's kitchen staff prepared for an unknown number.

• • •

IN THE SAME ISSUE of the Sunday Times, Atticus, who is the famous Bruce Lockhart, says that few people realize that the surname of the new Governor-General of India is not Rajagopalachari. His first name, Chakravanty, is really his family name, and Rajagopalachari is his given name. The termination "achari" or "achariar" is roughly equivalent to the English "St." in personal names, and is indicative of C. R.'s priestly status as a Brahmin.

Not long ago, talking with a representative of the Indian Government, we asked him how Rajagopalachari was pronounced. He told us, adding that there were a lot of people in India who stumbled over the name. We ventured a joke. We said we supposed that in England it would be pronounced Chumley. He laughed very heartily, and we consider him a very able diplomat.

• • •

WINDING UP this review of the British press, we note that the British Government is using a series of advertisements to recruit workers for industry and get higher individual output. The advertisement before us starts, "We're all looking to Lancashire—and we know we won't be let down." It includes a Credit Column featuring pictures of two new Bolton textile mill girls, and it is recorded that one, responsible for an average of 4,000 lbs. of "warp" each week, helps produce about 900 dozen towels in that period. The other hems both ends of 4,800 towels every week.

• • •

OUR RECENT COMMENT concerning the sculptured animals above the entrance to the new Bank of Montreal building in Toronto moved one reader into a bout of profound research. He has sent us an article on "Superstitions in the Building Field," written by S. F. B[illegible] for the U. S. Engineering News-Record.

Mr. Borg says that the custom of placing sculptured animals around entrances started with the ancient Egyptians. They believed that the door was the opening through which death, the furies and all other undesirable ones entered a building. So it was necessary to scare them away. Usual procedure was to place a pair of sculptured lions or other beasts, one on each side of the door. The more frightful the form, the better the insurance.

Well, we are no fury, but some of the modern sculpture certainly terrifies us.

• • •

Stop Me If —

It was late at night; the taxi had pulled up suddenly, and the man from Aberdeen got out and began fumbling in his pocket. Finally he handed the driver a coin. "I've known folks to give a bit over," grumbled the taxi-driver.

"Ay," responded the Aberdonian, "that's the reason I asked ye tae stop under this lamp."

• • •

Jock had had a little too much to drink and he was feeling very happy as he passed through the turnstile.

"How long have you been doing this?" he remarked to the man who punched his ticket.

"Oh," said the ticket collector, "nearly thirty years."

Jock studied his ticket carefully.

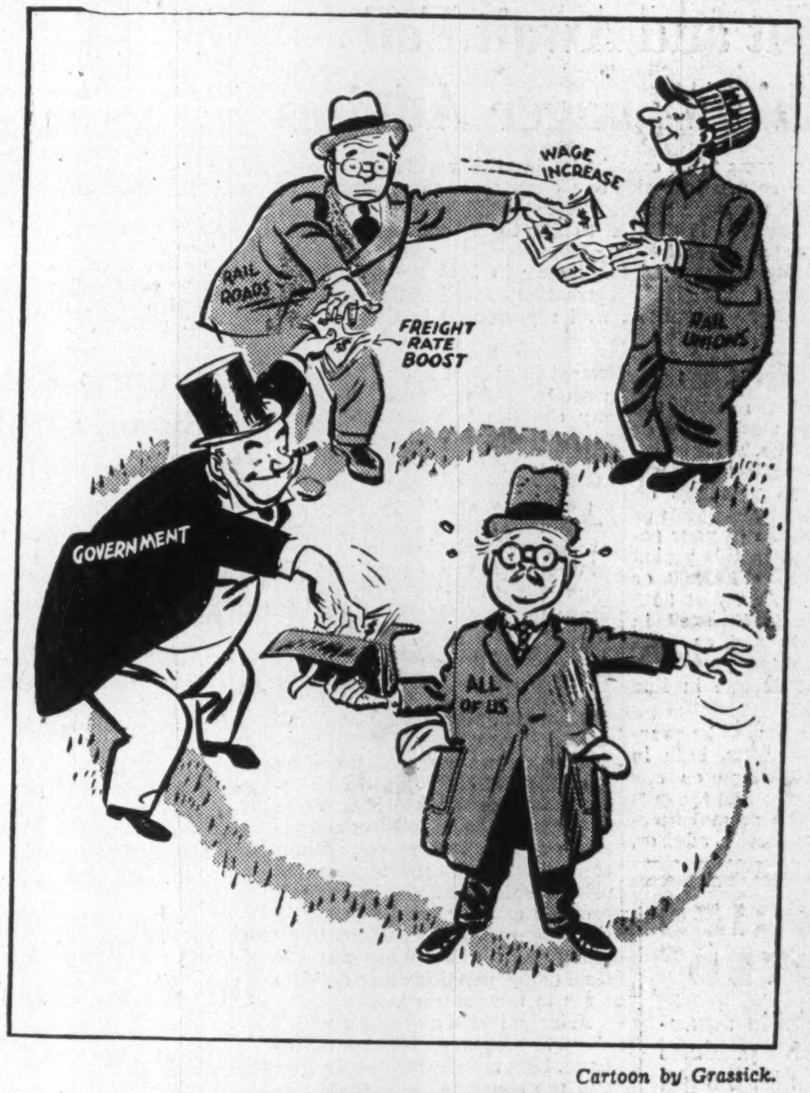
"You do it very well," he said appreciatively.

• • •

A homeowner, wearing his oldest clothes, was mowing his lawn when a woman in a brand new car stopped and asked him:

"What do you get for mowing lawns?"

"The lady of the house lets me live with her," replied the homeowner.



Cartoon by Grassick.

HOW LONG IS THIS GAME GOING ON?

Post Scripts

New Board Chairman

The variety of questions and the number of applications that have to be dealt with make the job of chairman of the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board one of the toughest in the province's government service. Since the board was set up 20 years ago, the post has always been held by a lawyer.

MR. MELLISH

The newly appointed chairman, David L. Mellish, is not a lawyer although he has assistance of one who is a member of the three-man board. Long experience in municipal affairs qualified him in the first instance as a member of the board when the first appointments to it were made in 1929. Now as head of it his first job is to rule on an application of the Winnipeg Electric Co. for an increase in fares of its Greater Winnipeg transit system.

A harvest excursion brought Mellish to Manitoba from his native Prince Edward Island in 1902. Born at Montague, noted then and now for its potatoes, he went West to teach school for a year, with a salary of $240.

Mellish and five companions who came on the same train were billeted at Winnipeg for harvest work at Virden. Arriving on a Saturday afternoon their employer didn't turn up. On Sunday a young farmer from Pipestone came to Virden desperate for help to take off a big crop. He hired the whole gang and Pipestone has claimed Mellish as one of its citizens ever since.

A spell in the harvest fields at $40 a month induced him to give up teaching. He got a job with the local implement dealer. Three years later he bought the business and signed a contract with the firm which he still represents. Today his agency is selling farm implements to grandsons of his first customers.

His interest in municipal affairs started in 1920 with his election as councillor in Pipestone municipality. He was on the council four years before his election as reeve, an office he held for eight years. He was president of the Manitoba Union of Municipalities in 1929 when the Government made its first appointments to the Municipal and Public Utility Board. Pipestone municipality has the distinction of having given three presidents to the union, one of whom was Hon. Robert Forke, who represented Brandon constituency in the House of Commons and at one time was a minister in the King Government.

Mellish is medium in height, broad shouldered, and a little on the heavy side. He has no particular hobbies and if he had, he says, his present job would give him no time to pay any attention to them. His spare time is occupied in reading books, documents and reports connected with administration of the department he now heads.

• • •

Engineers' President

A Nova Scotia-born civil engineer with a distinguished record in bridge building and construction teaching in the Canadian West becomes president for 1948-49 of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

He is John Norison Finlayson who joined the Institute as a student member just before graduating at McGill University in 1908, became an associate member in 1912, member in 1919 and was elected to life membership last January.

Following graduation from McGill and while taking his master's degree, President Finlayson served that university for two years as mathematics lecturer. In 1910 he joined the staff of Waddell & Harrington, bridge engineers, Kansas City, and acted as that company's representative during erection of CNR bridges in British Columbia. Appointed professor of civil engineering at Dalhousie University in 1913, he later practiced as a consulting engineer in Halifax and Winnipeg and was responsible for design of a number of important bridges and buildings.

In 1919 he became professor and head of the department of civil engineering at the University of Manitoba and in 1936, head of the faculty of applied science, University of British Columbia, which appointment he now holds.

John Finlayson has served the Engineering Institute as chairman of its Winnipeg branch (1928), chairman of the Vancouver branch (1941) and member of council (1945-46). He is member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; member and past president of the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba. In 1942-43 he headed the Vancouver Board of Trade's engineering bureau; later was successively chairman of Vancouver section, Institute of International Affairs, member of British Columbia War Metals Research Board and of the rehabilitation section of the Co-ordinating Council for Greater Vancouver.

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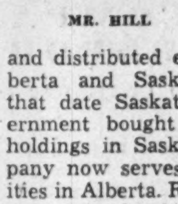
Chief Electrician

No publicly owned company can give cheaper utility rates than can a private company today, believes Bruce M. Hill, recently elevated from the vice-presidency to the presidency of the Canadian Electrical Association at its summer convention at Murray Bay, Que.



MR. HILL

In business life, friendly approachable Hill is vice-president and general manager of Canadian Utilities Ltd.

Up until Jan. 1, 1947, the company generated and distributed electric power in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Effective that date Saskatchewan's CCF Government bought out the company's holdings in Saskatchewan. The company now serves about 70 communities in Alberta. Recently the company moved its head office from Calgary to Edmonton because, according to Hill, it is felt the company's future growth is in the north country.

Hill was born in Madoc, Hastings County, Ont., in 1889, the son of Edward Hill of Annan, Scotland, and Clymenia Dunn of Hastings County, Ont. He received his early education in Picton, Ont., and in 1902 attended the Trhoop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena, Cal. Four years later he returned to Canada to settle in Edmonton where he accepted a position with the City of Edmonton Telephones and later the Alberta Government Telephones. He left the government service for the electrical contracting and wiring business, but was back with the city electric light department in 1913.

Enlisting in 1915, Hill served overseas from 1916 to 1919. Just before going overseas he married Hildegarde Mohr. They have one son and two daughters.

After his discharge Hill returned to the civic employ in Edmonton. He remained with the city until he joined Canadian Utilities in 1928 as manager of their Yorkton branch. He managed various other branches until in 1934 he became manager of the company. In 1947 he was appointed vice-president and general manager.

In his younger days, Hill played a lot of baseball. He still plays golf and tennis and is fond of boating. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is an ardent gardener and his home in Calgary contained a well-equipped workshop.

What Others Are Saying

Editorial of the Week

Income Tax Now a Subversive Tax

Vancouver Province

For a country which operates under what is popularly called the free enterprise system, Canada does some of the strangest and most subversive things. The motive in the free enterprise system is profit. Men work for profit; men invest for profit; men think and plan and take risks for profit.

And the profit is not necessarily all personal. Some of it goes to the community, for enterprise creates payrolls and purchasing power, and some of it goes to the nation, for the national income is enhanced. And certainly when profit fails, the community and the nation lose, for unemployment results and the national income goes down.

Profit being what it is, the motive power of industry under our system, one would think our Government would go out of its way to stimulate industry by throwing safeguards round the motive power, and by making sure that it is not depleted or destroyed.

But the Government does nothing of the sort. It actually works in the opposite direction. It discourages industry by withholding the profit from industry. It discourages the taking of business risks by making it less and less possible to accumulate a fund of venture capital.

There are several acts on our statute book that are particularly subversive in their operation.

The most subversive of our laws, however, in its effect on industry, is the Income Tax Act. When it was young and its schedules were low, the Canadian income tax was a good tax.

During the war its weight was increased enormously but people endured it because of the war. Now, in the peace, they are not disposed to endure it so meekly and its evils are becoming apparent.

It is definitely discouraging industry. It makes saving difficult and from saving comes the capital fund which keeps enterprise going. It discourages investment for profit because it takes the fruits of investment away. It induces the workman to sit down and figure whether he shall work six days a week or four.

Canada has many expenses and must, of course, have a revenue. She must have taxes, but she would do well to consider whether it is in her long-term interest to continue a tax, whose defects are so obvious and so directly inimical to the nation's best interests.

Other People's Views

SETTLEMENT AVERTS a progression of losses, says the **Vancouver News-Herald** of the railway dispute, that would have hit all Canadians. "However, it cannot make good the losses already incurred. Every Canadian will be the poorer by reason of the tourist travel which was scared away and the shipments which were delayed. Repercussions will be felt throughout our whole economy and in our politics. The price of settlement may seem high, but it is not as high as the price of the alternative — a crippling strike, possibly lasting weeks, in addition to the wage increase which was inevitable."

THERE ARE RUMORS, says the **Lethbridge Herald**, that Ottawa is considering enforcing an equalization fee on cattle when the American market is opened to Canadian exports. "Why, when everything the farmer must buy to carry on his operations has been decontrolled, there should be such insistence on the part of the Ottawa authorities that controls which keep prices down must be enforced in the case of farm products is one of the political mysteries of 1948."

FAR TOO MANY PEOPLE have bought or are buying houses, asserts the **Calgary Herald**. "Not because they especially want to buy, or are in a financial positon to buy, but because they see no other way of getting accommodation. If rents were allowed to find their natural level, it would be found, very rapidly, that there was room for all."

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July 24, 1948

The Provincial Roundup

Prince Edward Is.

First World Fur Meet: The first international fur conference ever held, concluded its sessions in Charlottetown last week end. Delegates from Canada, United States, Newfoundland, Norway, Britain and Iceland discussed problems affecting the raising and marketing of fox and mink pelts. The fox industry has of recent years been in an unhealthy state, while mink ranching has been flourishing, due to the comparative popularity of the two furs. Next year the conference is to be held in Norway.

Bus Fares Up: Island bus companies won a 10c basic increase on their rates, after a hearing before the Public Utilities Commission. They argued that rising costs and upkeep of buses would make it impossible to carry on much longer; in fact, several smaller companies had already turned in their franchises during the last year. The 10c one-way and 19c return increase will be tacked on all fares, no matter what the distance, as of Sept. 19.

Fly Berries to Boston: Strawberries picked on the Island today are now sold in Boston tomorrow, after an eight-hour plane trip by Maritime Central Airways. At the rate of two of 400 crates each daily, more than 13,000 boxes have been shipped to date. A bumper crop this year has brought lowest price since before the war, and the plane shipments have a steadying effect on the local market. Cost per trip is about $800, or 13c per quart box.

• • •

Nova Scotia

No Gift Apples for U. K.?: Federal authorities at Ottawa looked askance at a suggestion to ship Nova Scotia apples free to Britain this year, in an effort to retain the market there. With U. K. purchases cut off due to exchange difficulties, growers here feared their crop might glut the domestic market. Federal officials, however, termed the "gift export" proposal impracticable; and said it was too early to estimate the 1948 yield; drought or other adverse conditions might still curtail it.

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New Brunswick

Job Picture Brighter: A migration of seasonal workers to Maine, for pea vining, was expected to improve employment conditions throughout the province. Expectation was at least 200 men would go from Saint John alone; 800 or more from the province as a whole; would be admitted under bond until Sept. 1. Meanwhile, strawberries and early vegetable crops were also helping to take up the employment slack; latest figures showed unemployment relief recipients in the Saint John area 500 fewer than a month earlier.

Port is Busy: With 11 ocean-going vessels in port and dry-dock, and with at least a dozen others due before the end of the month, Saint John port also showed an improved employment picture; reported June arrivals totaling 61, against 55 in the same month last year, with imports and exports both higher during June and the first 12 days of July. Several carriers with big banana and sugar cargoes, were expected this week.

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Quebec

Vote Next Week: Quebec, whose election campaigns are seldom tranquil, would write finis to one of the most turbulent, at the polls next Wednesday, in a showdown between Union Nationale and Liberals (with Union des Electeurs, CCF, Renaissancists and one Labor-Progressive, adding more than a little to the turmoil). French-Canadian Quebec, Premier Maurice Duplessis warned, has "never stood in graver danger of losing her provincial autonomy . . . if we had only one parliament in Canada, as Mr. St. Laurent (External Affairs Minister in the King Government) wants, we would have a dictatorship . . . bureaucrats, and dollar-a-year men who would cost us $100 millions." Ex-Premier Adelard Godbout, Liberal leader, pledged that his party, if elected, would submit any new Dominion-provincial tax agreement to the electors of the province, before ratifying it . . . Liberals drew a rebuke from the Apostolic Delegate, for "dragging the Pope into party politics," by using his picture and quoting from his utterances, in its campaign literature.

Civic Birthday: "Quel bec" ("What a beak") Jacques Cartier's mariners shouted—so tradition relates—as they first sighted the mass of Diamond Cape in the St. Lawrence, in the early 17th century; and from that shout came the name Quebec. (Other historians trace it to the Indian "kepeck," meaning a landing, or a disembarkation point). Whatever the origin, the historic Citadel City recently celebrated the 340th anniversary of its founding by Samuel de Champlain. A storm centre for a century and a quarter, Quebec was surrendered to the British in 1629; was later returned to the French under the treaty of St. Germain en Laye; was again won for England by Wolfe in 1759.

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Ontario

A.-G. to Rehang Shingle: Premier George Drew, fresh home from England, faced a Cabinet reorganization job, sequel to last month's provincial election, and the resignation last week end, of Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell (more money to be made in private law practice, Blackwell said). Rumor said Planning and Development Minister Dana Porter, now en route home from Holland, might succeed Blackwell. Also mentioned was Provincial Secretary D. R. Michener; but if he remained in the Cabinet, in either post, it would be necessary to find a new seat for him (since he had been beaten in Toronto-St. David on June 7). Drew must also find a seat for himself; but his only problem would be one of selection, from among more than 80 offered to him by followers.

Bumper Fruit Crop: The province's fruit belt had started, this week, garnering a crop expected to be of record proportion. Early estimates: Peaches 17% to 25% above 1947, with a total of at least 1,078,955 bushels; sour cherries up 140%; strawberries up 24% at 7,578,000 quarts; raspberries slightly above 1947, at 2,049,750 quarts; apples up slightly at 517,180 barrels; grapes at least equal to last year's 35,700 tons. Pears (down 53% at 180,600 bushels, and sweet cherries, down more than 50% at 19,985 bushels) were the only exceptions.

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Manitoba

"Joker" Rescinded: Three small and seemingly innocuous words, inserted by Winnipeg City Council into a financial agreement with the province, threatened "to nullify three years of intensive negotiations," Mayor Garnet Coulter warned. The agreement guaranteed the city $550,000 extra revenue, yearly; and contained the stipulation: "The city will wait until the province reaches a new agreement with the Dominion Government, in relation to social services, before making any further claims upon the provincial Government."

To this clause, Winnipeg City Council had added the words "in that regard." This would have had the effect of waiving further claims only in regard to social services, and would have left the city free to press other claims. At the request of Mayor Coulter, Council, in an after-midnight session, rescinded its amendment, and accepted the strict letter of the province's terms.

D. B. HALL

manager for Canada of the General Accident assurance group, has been elected chairman of the Independent Automobile Insurance Conference.

'Hopper Menace Spreads: For the first time in 14 years, grasshoppers were a potentially serious threat to crops in the province, although not to the same degree as in Saskatchewan. After "spotty" outbreaks were reported from MacGregor, Gladstone, Morden, Altona and other areas, farmers were busy spreading poison bait at the edges of fields. Authorities sounded a warning that the bait is fatal to man or beast; stressed that it should be spread thinly and evenly; that the spreader should wear rubber or oil-soaked leather gloves. The last major 'hopper outbreaks in the province occurred in 1932-33-34; in 1935, the pests were wiped out by disease.

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Saskatchewan

"Coercing" Voters?: CCF employees are "seeking to coerce voters" in Athabaska and Cumberland, Liberal Leader Walter Tucker charged this week, as those two northern constituencies cast their deferred ballots in the provincial election. In Athabaska, Hubert Staines, Liberal (Education Minister from 1941 to 1944) withdrew from the campaign "rather than split the anti-CCF vote," leaving two independents and one government supporter in the field.

Meanwhile, as the provincial CCF convention opened in Moose Jaw this week (July 21) Premier T. C. Douglas planned early Cabinet reorganization, following the defeat of Resources Minister J. L. Phelps and Welfare Minister O. W. Valleau, in last month's election; intimated that either Municipal Affairs Minister J. H. Brocklebank, or Co-operatives Minister L. F. McIntosh, might take over Phelps' post.

• • •

Alberta

Vote at Long Last: Premier E. C. Manning had played his election cards tight to his chest until the last possible minute (The Financial Post, July 17); but this week, they were finally on the table. Social Credit would seek its fourth term on Aug. 17, almost the last possible date before harvesting would interfere with a campaign. Simultaneously, the province would vote on a plebiscite, to decide whether rural electrification should be carried out by private companies, or by Alberta Power Commission Power development generally, would be one of the major issues in the contest; another would be the contentious Bill 91 of the last legislature session, providing penalties for outlaw strikes — a measure which had already drawn both CCF and Liberal fire. (Social Credit, in its first sweep to victory in 1935, won 49 of 63 seats; in 1940, held 36 out of 57; in 1944 climbed to 51).

"Back on Milk Run": Calgary was "shunted back on the milk run" this week, its supporters complained, as Trans-Canada Air Lines rerouted its mainline service from that city to Lethbridge. The switch was for a two-year period, to facilitate repairs and reconstruction of runways and buildings at the Calgary municipal airport; nevertheless civic officials and Board of Trade spokesmen protested at being "kicked around for too long." The changeover will mean that all TCA North Star passenger planes will use Lethbridge airport instead of Calgary. A feeder service via Edmonton, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat and Regina will link Calgary with the mainline service.

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British Columbia

Sockeye Season On: The sockeye salmon season, already brisk in northern waters, opened this week in Juan de Fuca Strait; in other gulf waters, would open July 28. Canadian and State of Washington authorities had joined hands, this year, to prevent premature "snatching" of the fish. Last year, regulations banned use of salmon nets of less than eight-inch mesh, in order to allow sockeye to escape capture. But many fishermen found it possible, by doubling their nets, or hanging them loosely, to snare many of the prizes — an estimated total of 15,000. This year authorities plugged that loophole tight; stipulated that no sockeye "may be caught, possessed or purchased," until the specified opening dates. Meanwhile, record halibut catches from U. S. waters to the Bering Sea, had resulted in early closing of the season for that fish.

BUSINESS THIS WEEK

	JUNE	MAY	APR.	MAR	Year Ago
GOVERNMENT FINANCE (millions of $)					
■Dominion total revenue	233.2	271.8	196.2	....	220.6
■Dominion total expend.	194.9	144.1	97.9	....	185.9
MERCHANDISING					
■Dept. store sales index no. (1)	....	279.7	278.9	275.6	247.8
■Retail sales index (no.)	....	267.2	253.3	244.2	247.4
■Country store index (no.)	....	247.3	206.0	191.9	236.9
Wholesale sales index (no.)	....	....	284.4	264.4	268.8
FINANCE					
Dividend payment index (5)	197.9	196.9	195.0	194.5	160.9
Money supply (millions $)	....	....	....	7,625	7,503
NEWSPRINT CAPACITY					
■Production ratio	101.6	103.1	102.3	99.1	101.0
■Shipment ratio	101.8	105.6	101.1	97.3	106.7
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS					
Tons (D.B.S.)	....	226.5	214.9	221.7	219.9
Cars (D.B.S)	....	160.6	170.1	160.9	170.6
COST OF LIVING					
D.B.S.	154.3	153.3	151.6	150.8	134.9
EMPLOYMENT INDEX					
All industries	....	185.8	186.6	188.9	179.6
Manufacturing	....	201.7	202.0	202.6	195.8
Payrolls (June 1/41=100) (2)	....	....	184.7	188.8	163.9

	1948	1947	1948	1947	%
RAILWAYS—(000's omitted)			Jan. 1 to date		Change
■Carloadings (week July 10)	76.6	78.2	2,046.4	2,018.7	+1.3
C.N.R. gross rev. (May)	41,145	38,554	188,756	174,849	+7.9
C.N.R. net rev. (May)	3,749	4,304	9,459	13,559	—30.2
C.P.R. gross rev. (May)	28,205	26,765	133,284	124,360	+7.2
C.P.R. net rev. (May)	1,284	1.643	3,943	4,653	—15.3
IRON AND STEEL (000's omitted) (May)					
■Pig iron production (tons)	193.3	160.2	847.9	813.3	+ 4.2
■Steel production (tons	289.6	244.1	1,336.2	1,245.0	+ 7.2
CONSTUCTION (000's omitted)					
Contracts awarded (June)	133,831	74,541	483,035	329,174	+46.8
Cement prod., bbls. (April)	1,038	933	4,156	3,395	+22.5
AGRICULTURE (000's omitted)					
Flour prod., bbls. (May)	1,726	2,611	9,241	11,918	—22.5
Flour exp., bbls. (May)	1,715	2,308	5,493	7,389	—25.7
Wheat exp., bush. (May)	12,206	18,315	46,933	55,735	—15.8
Cattle sales (May) (4)	105.3	111.9	591.6	522.8	+13.1
Hog sales (May) (4)	403.7	486.3	2,432.8	1,933.3	+25.8
SEA FISHERIES (000,000 omitted)					
Catch, lb. (May)	145.5	127.8	421.4	298.5	+41.2
Landed value. $ (May)	6.5	6.0	14.6	11.3	+29.2
NEWSPRINT (000's omitted)					
■Production (June)	383	356	2,261	2,193	+3.1
■Exports, tons (June)	384	375	2,222	2,191	+1.4
MINING AND OILS (000's omitted)					
Coal prod. (tons) (May)	1,353	860	7,128	5,524	+29.0
Gold prod. (fine oz.) (Apr.)	286	254	1,109	976	+13.6
Petroleum prod. (brl.) (April)	796	602	3,170	2,336	+35.7
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT (000,000's omitted) (April)					
■Total monthly kw.h.	4,077	3,917	18,828	19,042	—1.2
FOREIGN TRADE (millions of $)					
■Imports (May)	225.1	240.3	1,037.1	1,025.7	+1.1
Exports (May)	282.3	267.8	1,166.6	1,055.8	+10.5
FINANCE (millions of $)					
Bank debits (Apr.)	6,861	6,043	25,180	23,593	+6.7
■Bond sales (June)	221.2	179.7	2,232.2	2,514.8	—11.2
■Life insurance sales (May)	101.0	108.2	509.0	517.3	—1.6
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS (000,000's omitted)					
Shoe prod. (Apr.)	2,984	3,405	11,231	13,293	—15.5
■Cigarette cons. (no.) (Ju	1,428	1,211	7,812	7,438	+5.0

(1) Base period 1935-39=100.
(2) All industries.
■ New items for week.
(4) Total at yards and plants.
(5) Nesbitt, Thomson, etc.

The Persistence of Consumer Demand

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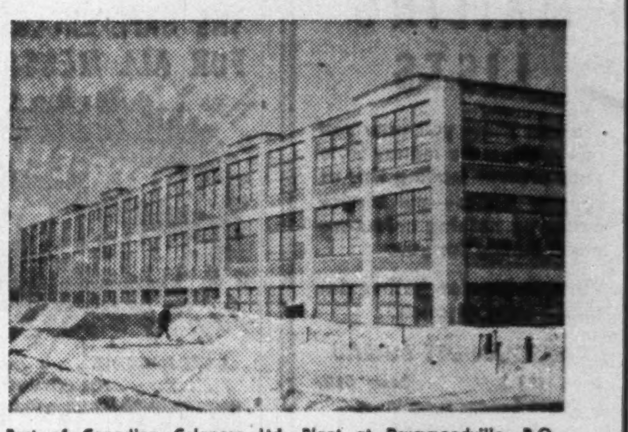

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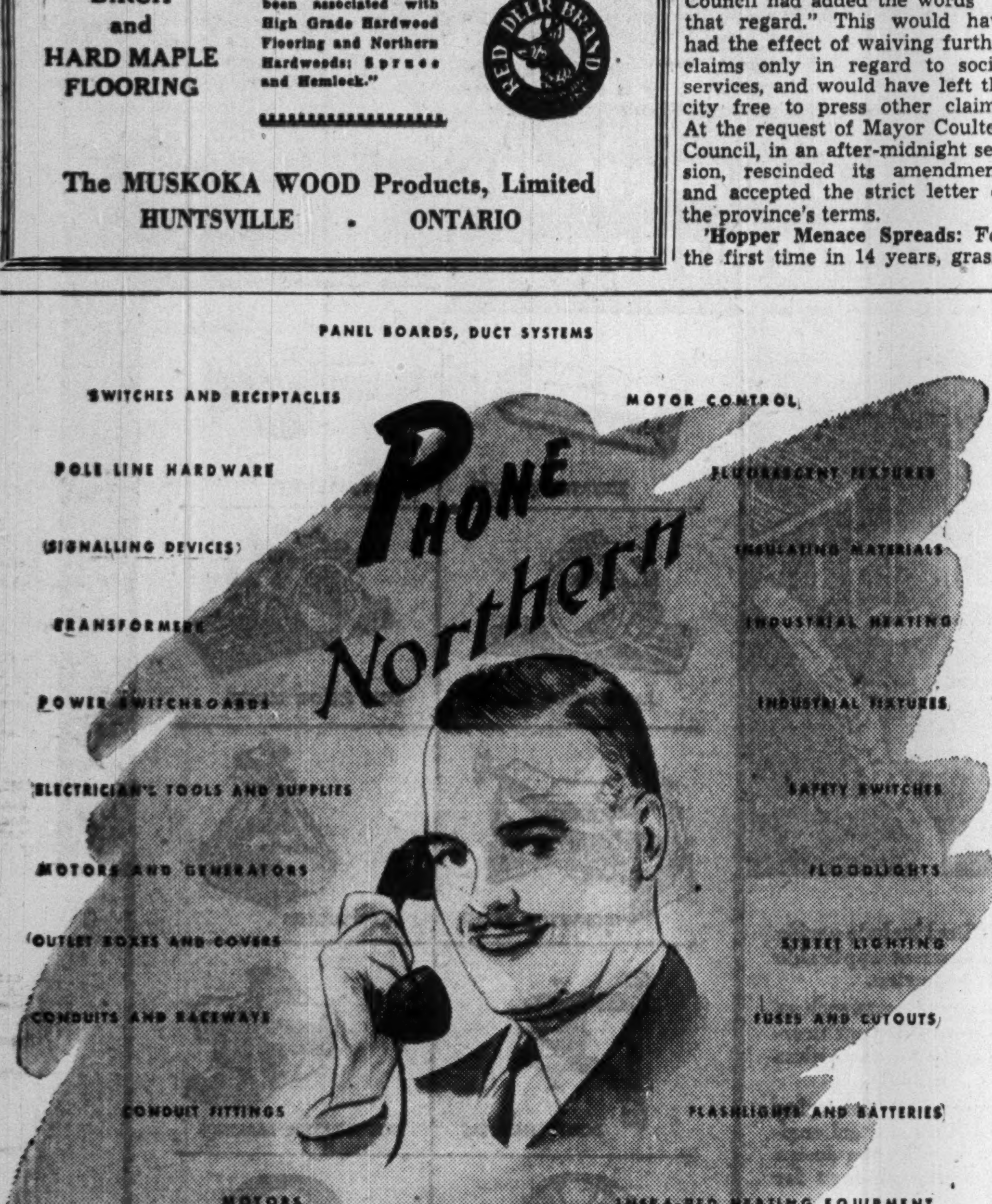

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Ontario Has More Fires But Monetary Losses Down

Total Number for Second Quarter of 1948 Shows 8% Increase With Total Financial Loss Down 10% – Six Months Figures Lower

Ontario had more fires in the second quarter of 1948 than in the same period last year, W. J. Scott, provincial fire marshal, reports. But while the number was greater, the monetary loss, both total and insured, was lower.

The number of fires for the three months was 4,823, eight per cent over 1947, and the total loss $3.5 millions down 10%.

For the first half of 1948 decreases were shown in both the number and the total monetary loss, both total and insured.

Here's how the figures for two periods in 1948 and 1947 compare.

ONTARIO FIRE LOSSES
APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1948

	No. of fires	Total loss	Insurance loss
1948	4,823	$3,572,379	$2,959,131
1947	4,450	3,940,677	3,250,027
Increase	373	......	......
Decrease	....	368,298	290,896
FIRST HALF YEAR			
1948	8,114	9,176,250	7,484,604
1947	9,639	10,406,181	8,706,946
Decrease	1,525	1,229,931	1,222,342

There were eight large fires during the quarter, compared with nine last year and 23 in the first quarter of the year. The second quarter usually shows a decline from the first three months owing to the smaller need for heating fires in stoves and furnaces.

The large fires in the second quarter were:, a bowling alley, Toronto, $159,964; food manufacturing plant, Toronto, $159,190; tool and die works, Hamilton, $132,135; monument works, Toronto, $124,176; lumber yard, Toronto, $83,144; food manufacturing plant, Wallaceburg, $75,000, lumber camp, Geraldton, $73,000; department store, New Toronto, $66,734.

Fatalities for the quarter totalled 39, about 70% higher than the 23 recorded in 1947 but down substantially from the 51 fire deaths in the first quarter of the year. The fatalities this year included 17 men, six women and 16 children. There were also 84 people injured in fires.

As usual, smoking was the most common cause of fires, being responsible for almost a third of the total.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY
APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1948

	No. of fires	Total loss	Insurance loss
Dwellings:			
Brick, etc., protected	1,587	$ 221,178	$ 212,130
Frame, etc., protected	1,801	376,655	299,390
Brick & frame, unprotected	218	183,927	158,261
Farm risks	365	640,471	410,498
Churches	21	51,687	46,980
Hospitals, sanitaria & asylums	6	1,317	1,317
Public halls	3	450	450
Schools	18	19,884	19,854
Institutional buildings	14	12,075	10,775
Warehouses	31	45,142	37,224
Retail stores, and office bldgs. (buildings only)	178	113,004	108,766
Retail stores & office bldgs. (contents only)	111	187,613	165,095
Hotels (contents only)	41	5,595	4,049
Food & food product plants, breweries, etc.	19	86,159	86,159
Flour, cereal mills & grain elevators	8	78,342	45,404
Service stations & all oil risks (not garages)	18	3,880	3,880
Saw & shingle mills	7	89,055	49,450
Lumber yards, pulpwood, standing timber	8	176,007	136,107
Woodworks (excluding saw mills)	13	34,464	34,399
Metal works, public garages, hangars, foundries	70	258,592	235,326
Mining risks	5	8,113	7,998
Railway, traction properties, public utilities	17	85,157	83,415
Miscellaneous manufacturing	41	246,045	211,379
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	74	280,857	238,924
Sprinklered risks	89	330,475	319,768

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES

	No. of fires	Total loss	Insurance paid
Chimneys & flues	178	$ 93,069	$ 75,190
Stoves & furnaces	463	229,382	181,035
Hot ashes, coals & open fires	250	216,320	171,917
Sparks on roofs—wooden shingles	142	40,256	31,690
—fabricated roofs	....	......	......
Exposure fires	18	6,263	5,913
Smoking	1,553	516,569	310,629
Matches	287	114,016	85,822
Lights (other than electric)	164	27,869	27,074
Electricity	552	580,689	527,211
Lightning—unrodded buildings	87	45,021	35,991
—rodded before 1922	....	......	......
—rodded since 1922	1	17	17
Spontaneous combustion—in barns	....	......	......
—all others	33	32,145	28,216
Petroleum and its products	187	160,425	124,426
Incendiarism	18	95,092	64,092
Miscellaneous	224	72,378	56,693
Unknown	636	1,309,929	1,204,378

Four Provinces Lift License Home Assur'ce

License of the Home Assurance Co. of Canada (head office Calgary) has been suspended in Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, The Financial Post is informed.

The company operating in the four western provinces, Ontario and Quebec, in 1947 wrote slightly over $1 million in premiums. Over a year ago it ceased writing in Ontario and since that time, operations in that province have been confined to winding up business already on its books.

Reason for the cancellation is stated to be failure to comply with a request by the Alberta Insurance Department to improve the financial position by making a call on the share capital subscribed but not paid up. The company's capital authorized and subscribed is $500,000 with $123,000 paid up.

The company was writing a large volume of business in proportion to its capital, and the need of maintaining adequate reserves against this business was a big factor in the situation. In addition, losses in recent months are understood to have been heavy. The company wrote fire, automobile, accident and sickness, personal property and plate glass insurance.

Protection for the present policyholders includes the unearned premium reserve of the company and the subscribed but unpaid capital, on which a call might be made if need arises.

Rental Insurance Interest At 4¼%

An over-all interest rate of 4½% to include interest and premium charges is expected to be announced by Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation when it proclaims its new statutory authority to inaugurate rental insurance (The Financial Post May 1 and 8).

Of the over-all rate 4¼% would represent interest and the remaining ¼% would be premium. The order-in-council proclaiming these regulations and rates has not yet been approved. It is expected to be ready for cabinet consideration shortly.

Another important order-in-council now being worked out will transfer all properties from Wartime Housing Corp. to Central Mortgage & Housing. The effective date of this transfer is July 1.

Insurance Sales Decline in May

Sales of new ordinary life insuranle in Canada and Newfoundland, in May, totalled $101.0 millions, about 6.6% lower than in the corresponding month of 1947. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island showed increases, the remaining areas declines.

The decrease is attributed partly to individuals' money being diverted into summer buying, purchase of houses, etc.

The figures released by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association are for new ordinary insurance exclusive of increases, revivals, etc.

Sales of New Ordinary Life Insurance
In Canada and Newfoundland
(000's of $)
Sales in May

	1948	1947
British Columbia	8,968	8,949
Alberta	6,170	6,886
Saskatchewan	2,948	3,859
Manitoba	5,628	6,207
Ontario	43,053	46,879
Quebec	27,220	28,096
New Brunswick	2,627	2,780
Nova Scotia	3,218	3,427
Prince Ed. Island	521	386
Newfoundland	607	768
Total—Canada & Nfld.	101,010	108,237
Sales by Months (000's of $)		
Jan.	99,037	104,411
Feb.	101,483	100,241
Mar.	104,653	104,083
Apr.	102,810	103,391
May	101,010	108,237
June	......	103,605
July	......	97,443
Aug.	......	82,111
Sept.	......	86,356
Oct.	......	102,600
Nov.	......	112,819
Dec.	......	101,081
	508,993	1,203,378

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Each month we issue an "Investment Securities Review" which clients find useful because it keeps them posted on prices, interest and dividend yields and other matters affecting securities. We invite you to write for a copy of the current issue.

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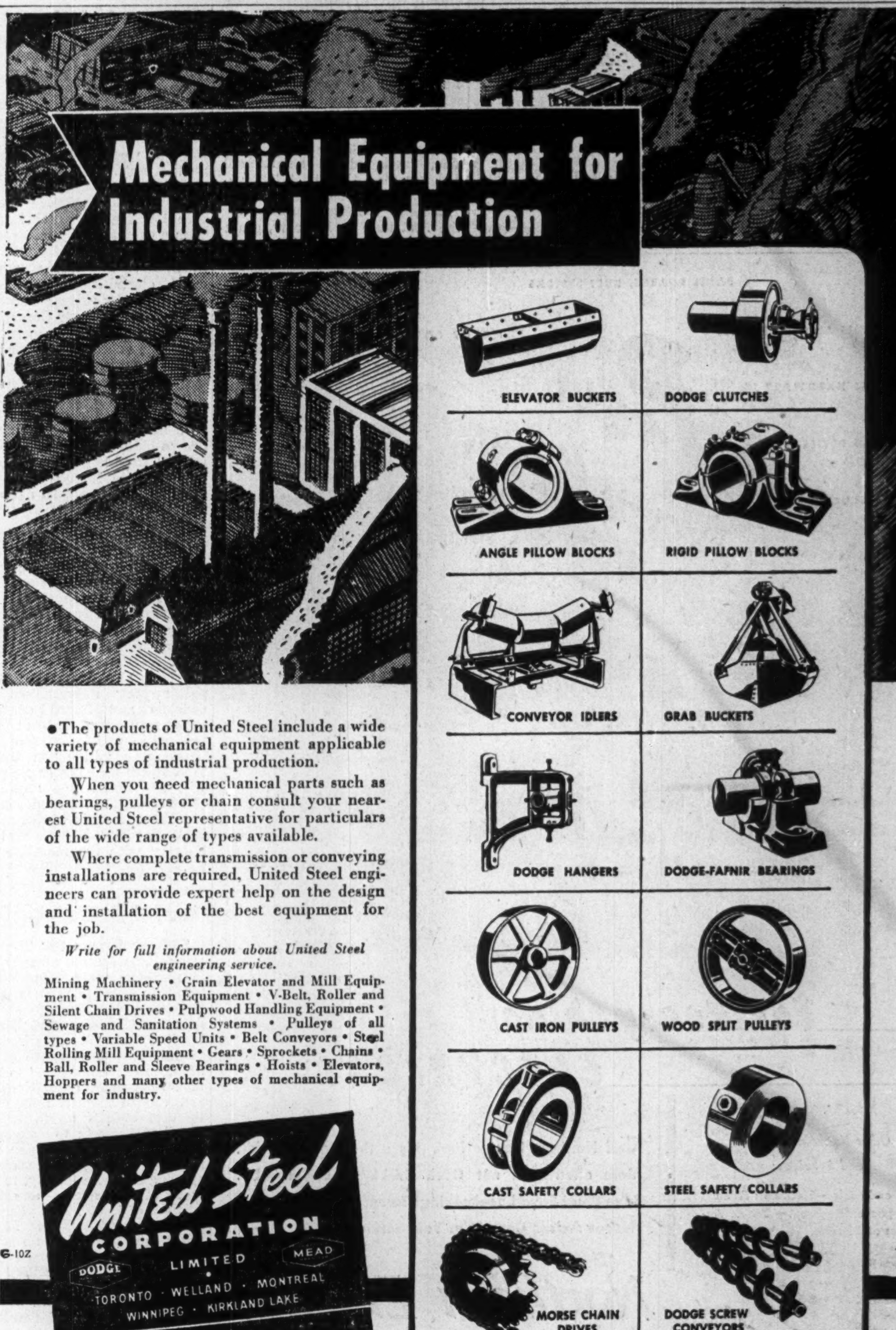

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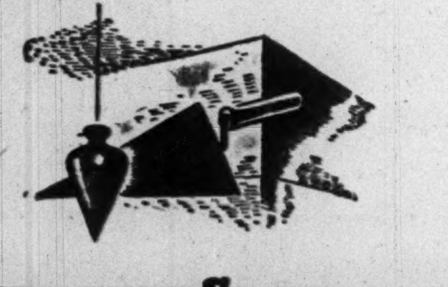

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Curb Utility Strikes?

The Question: How would you prevent strikes and damage of strike threats in railway and other vital public services?

The problem of averting strikes in vital industries is a complex one. Most Canadians answering a Financial Post questionnaire on the subject, had a definite answer; but their suggestions varied widely. Some advocated outlawing strikes in such industries, by requiring both sides to accept the findings of an arbitration board. Some doubted the advisability or feasibility of this. A few suggested government operation of such utilities, in case of necessity. One or two called for a policy of "conciliation to the very end"; while one urged a union of employers, which could threaten labor with a general shutdown, to counter a strike threat.

A. F. BLAKE, President, Saint John Board of Trade.

Compulsory arbitration, while generally objectionable to both employers and employees in industry, would seem justifiable in the case of railways and public utilities, where the public welfare is vitally involved. Employees might be required to agree, as a condition of employment when hired, to accept arbitration awards, with automatic forfeiture of seniority and other rights and benefits if the agreement is violated. The Government would also have certain rights of action in case of illegal strikes, but this would probably be less effective. All members of the arbitration board should be completely independent.

* * *

SAM BARON, Canadian Director, Textile Workers Union.

The only solution is for railway and other public service industries, and conciliation boards, to negotiate and conciliate respectively with practical realism in the first instance. Compulsory arbitration, with the decision binding on both parties, is no solution. I cite the recent railway dispute. Were railway unions bound to a majority board decision, they would have received a demoralizing seven cents an hour instead of 17 cents an hour on the eve of the strike date.

* * *

A. C. EMMETT, Managing Director, Manitoba Motor League, Winnipeg.

I recommend that Dominion legislation be provided to permit the Government to take over immediate control of any public utility threatened by a strike which would seriously affect public interest; such control to be continued until arbitration proceedings brought about a settlement.

GEORGE FARQUHAR, Member, Nova Scotia Board of Public Utilities, Halifax.

Three parties are vitally affected in a strike of any magnitude, but the interests of the third party, the general public, are paramount. The right to strike should therefore be prohibited by statute when a public service or industry is of such character that a strike in it would disrupt the national economy or vital public service. Disagreements should be settled by compulsory arbitration. The statute should be carefully drawn, but the general principle should govern, that the safety and well-being of the state should be the first consideration. Since no one is infallible, inequities might sometimes result; but in the ultimate, all three parties would be incomparably better off.

* * *

HON. F. W. GERSHAW, Senator, Medicine Hat, Alta.

Labor unions with the weapons they now have, including strikes, have greatly improved working conditions. Strike votes should be by secret ballot. Mutual trust and good will should be fostered in the rare cases where collective bargaining conciliation boards and arbitration boards have all failed. The Government should have power to protect the national economy by preventing strikes in the vital public services.

* * *

I. O. MANNING, Sales Manager, Moore Business Forms, Western, Ltd., Winnipeg.

My personal opinion is that management and labor must get together to avoid strikes in vital public services. If mutual agreement cannot be reached, the Government should in future take immediate action to outlaw strikes where issues involved affect the health and welfare of the general public. All efforts should be made at a council table; and only after these efforts fail, should any legal action be taken. However, unions and management alike should realize that the Government will take action to effect a settlement.

* * *

THOMAS OAKLEY, President, Canadian Importers & Traders Association, Toronto.

Strikes cannot be prevented, except by the suppression of liberty and the right to strike, or by continual compliance with demands of labor. Neither course is desirable in a democracy. The suppression of lawlessness and vandalism on the part of the strikers must be enforced, if democracy is to survive. In the case of railways and other public services, the right to strike should be deferred until all attempts at conciliation have failed and thereafter until the decision of the arbitrators is unacceptable. Fearless enforcement of the law by governments must be undertaken at once.

* * *

M. M. ROBINSON, Manager, Ontario Food Council, Toronto.

Under the terms of the Farm Products Marketing Act, seller and buyer are called upon to negotiate price. Failure to negotiate or inability to conclude negotiations calls for a board of arbitration or for the administration of the Act to set price. The price so set must be accepted by both parties.

Legislation of a similar nature should be applied to labor disputes, which are, in effect, price disputes. The strike weapon should be outlawed, providing machinery for settling dispute is set up. Apparently existing machinery is ineffective. No one group should have the power to disturb the economic well-being of the country. Price or labor negotiation legislation must embody compulsory features with failure to accept the price established an offense, punishable by extremely heavy penalties.

* * *

S. S. SEARS, Director, United Grain Growers Ltd., Alberta.

It would appear to me the only way to stop strikes would be to have a union of employers. When a strike is called in any one of the vital services or large industrial plants such as steel, automobile and railway, the strikers would know that all plants would automatically be closed down tight.

* * *

C. E. SMITH, Managing Director, J. J. McFadden Lumber Co., Blind River, Ont.

With all due respect for rights of labor, I think the time has come for legislation to protect the public from nation-wide or international labor trusts and combines in public services. All groups and classes not strongly organized now, are economically victimized under present conditions. Even if the railway group should resent interference in the current issue, it will also suffer should power, food, undertakers or other public services use the same tactics. The country should welcome a sound, just law which would provide binding settlement of disputed issues by an arbitration court.

* * *

THOMAS USHER, Former President, Western Stock Growers Association., Big Valley, Alta.

I would endorse the western Stock Growers' resolution requesting the provincial Government to amend the Labor Act to provide that before any union or its officers may act as bargaining agents (1) they be registered with the Department of Labor; (2) an officer so registered be a resident Canadian citizen; (3) such registration shall confer corporate legal personality upon the union, making it amenable to the orders and directions of the courts; (4) a labor tribunal be set up within the province to arbitrate all labor differences between employers and employees or unions acting as bargaining agents on behalf of employees.

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Nfld. Housing In Difficulty

(Special Correspondence)

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. — Unless special government aid is forthcoming at once the $6 millions four-year-old St. John's Housing Corp. will collapse.

Its big woodworking and concrete plants have closed down and most employees have been paid off.

The corporation came into being as a combined St. John's municipal council and Newfoundland Government scheme to provide 3,000 homes in a concerted attempt to clean up the city's reeking slum areas. It was financed by close to $5 millions in government funds and over $1 million from council, the bulk of these amounts in recoverable loans and advances.

Out of current resources, including this year's government advance of $400,000, payment of supply bills and interest on loans leaves only $25,000 available to carry on the 1948 program.

A hurried meeting of Housing Corp. directors at midweek suggested a moratorium as the only way to protect the heavy government and council investment. Also being talked was the question of a special government grant.

Begun three years ago but held up by supply shortage, the development has seen building of 350 housing units including 82 flats. Houses are sold on rental-purchase basis and are said to be far ahead of similar Canadian construction at prices asked.

In the beginning the corporation had to construct sewers, roads, etc., for the development and to this heavy initial outlay is ascribed much of the present difficulty.

CENTRAL PATRICIA GOLD MINES experienced a boost in tonnage milled and production in three months ended June 30, as a result of improved labor supply. Bullion output totaled $403,654 from treatment of 37,388 tons of ore milled, an average recovery of $10.80 gold per ton in June quarter ($344,081 from 27,629 tons averaging $12.45 in March quarter).

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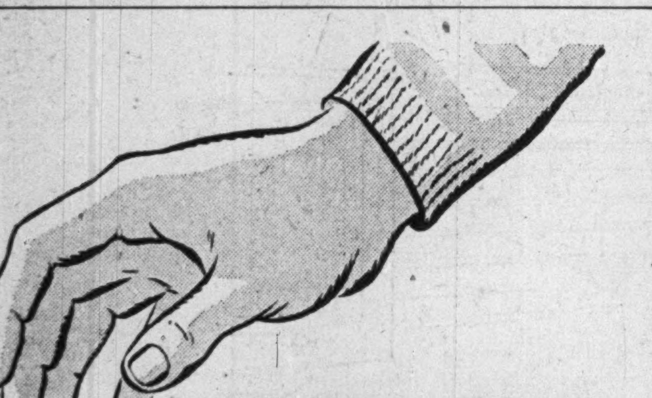

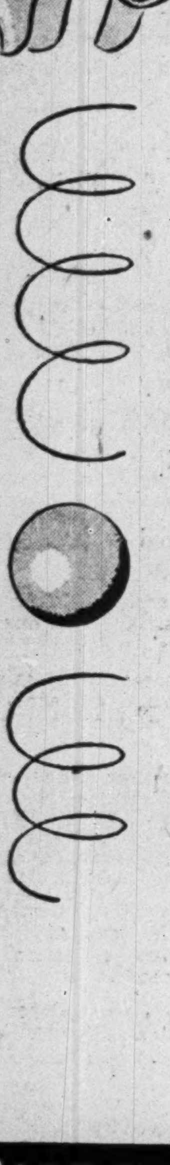

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WHAT'S NEW IN BUSINESS

Manufacturers of products that are either completely new or are being made in Canada for the first time are invited to contribute to this column. Describe the product, state its purpose, outline in what respects it is new, and indicate its significance to its field.

Tray De-Icer

A liquid which keeps ice cube trays from sticking in the freezer compartment is a new kitchen accessory. A few drops of the liquid on the bottom of each tray and they will slide in and out easily, makers say.

* * *

Car Window

Slip-in rear window for convertible cars to increase rear vision is inserted by unzipping the fabric rear panel and fastening full-view Plexiglas window on standard fasteners. Requires no cutting or alteration of the canvas top, maker states.

* * *

Flower Shears

To make life easier for gardeners, flower shears are being manufactured which hold the blossom firmly, snip it off and keep it from falling when cut. The shears are useful in hard-to-get-at places, especially on thorny bushes.

* * *

Clothes Dryer

Gas-operated automatic tumble dryer handles up to three loads of clothes simultaneously in less than 15 minutes. New York maker says stainless steel tumbling baskets dissipate heat quicker than galvanized steel and prevents scorching of clothing. Timing device permits setting for special types of material, automatically stops machine at the end of the cycle.

* * *

Gas-oil Burner

Automatic switchover to oil heat when gas supplies get low is featured in a burner developed by a Columbus, Ohio, manufacturer. The conversion unit has a sealed outdoor thermostat, set slightly above the temperature which represents peak load for the local gas company. The burner switches over automatically to oil as soon as the temperature drops below this setting, changes back to gas when cold spell over. Burner operates on natural, manufactured or mixed gas, as well as fuel oil.

* * *

Fire Detector

Home fire alarm system can be fitted to the doorbell circuit with a screw driver; will ring bell when the temperature rises to 130 degrees.

* * *

Desk Telegraph

New 18-lb. desk machine sends and receives telegrams via central telegraph company offices by facsimile transmission, saves time and messenger service. New machines are designed for offices handling five to 20 telegrams a day. Sender types or writes message on special blank, wraps it around a cylinder, and machine transmits an exact picture of the message to nearest central telegraph office. When there's an incoming telegram, a buzzer sounds. The machine is turned on by the user, receives the telegram from the central office on a specially sensitized paper, and then shuts off automatically. The buzzer sounds again until a button is pressed to acknowledge receipt of the telegram. Originally developed as an electronic device, high costs led to adaptation (75% cheaper) of 75-year-old principle involving use of electrically-operated stylus.

* * *

Electronic Computer

High-speed general purpose electronic computer uses magnetic recordings instead of punched paper tape or cards; is said to be the first small electronic machine to work directly in the decimal number system, and to handle letters and punctuation marks. It can take in and give out data at the rate of 10,000 digits a second, its Philadelphia makers say; can handle any type of sequence of computations which can be written down, and also will classify, arrange and sort information in a wholesale fashion.

* * *

Tiny Radio Tube

Low-cost substitute for vacuum tubes is smaller than a druggist's capsule, consists of a metal tube containing two wires and a dot of germanium. Makers demonstrated that a conventional radio, equipped with the new "transitors" instead of ordinary vacuum tubes, would play perfectly, and needed no warm-up before it started to play.

* * *

Citrus Packaging

Chemically-treated multiwall paper bags for commercial packaging of oranges and grapefruit, are said to cut packaging costs, reduce spoilage and shrinkage, eliminate refrigeration and permit easier handling. Capacity of bag is approximately 45 lb. The inner wall is a chemically-treated kraft paper which prevents deterioration, reduces shrinkage in the fruit, and also eliminates need for refrigeration in plant and in transit. Outer walls are treated with compound which resists citrus juices.

* * *

Solid Tire

Cheaper vehicle maintenance and less driver fatigue are among advantages claimed for new industrial solid tires now in production. A soft inner construction provides greater cushioning effect on powered industrial trucks, yet the new tire is said to retain high load capacity and trouble-free performance of other solid tires. Designed for maximum traction, its tough, long-wearing tread is made of specially compounded rubber, which resists cutting and chipping.

* * *

Oil Drilling Aid

Automatic control from above ground of the weight on an oil-well drilling bit operating 18,000 ft. underground, is the function of a new electric device known as the "bit-weight control." The device "feels" the weight of the heavy underground drill stem and adjusts the position of the hoisting mechanism so that there is a constant restraining force on the drill stem and the actual weight of the drill is reduced to an allowable force. Makers claim considerable saving in time through minimizing number of times entire drill system has to be brought to the surface for replacement of worn-out bits.

Canada's Share Of ECA Orders Very High

OTTAWA (Staff) — Washington reports on the first quarter's operation of ECA (April 2-June 30) show Canada got fully 50% or $145 millions of all "offshore" European relief and recovery orders. (Offshore is the U. S. term for ECA authorizations outside the United States.)

This healthy chunk is a good deal bigger than the most optimistic Ottawa forecast of what ECA would mean to this country in terms of exports.

The first quarter bill for all ECA aid (ERP and other assistance) amounted to $762.7 millions, according to advices reaching here from Washington. Of this, 20% was okayed for purchase in Canada.

The first quarter offshore authorizations amounted to $283.3 millions, of which Canada got the major share; $145 millions.

COMPANY REPORTS

NIAGARA WIRE WEAVING net profit for the year ended Mar. 31, 1948 was up 9.2%. Value of buildings, machinery and equipment has increased by approximately $100,000 representing the cost of completing addition to the wire drawing plant. The company now has wire-drawing capacity sufficient for all its needs, President Edward J. Buell states. Decrease of $100,000 in government bonds represents cash required to complete the addition.

The wholly-owned subsidiary, George Christie Canada Ltd., which operates wire-weaving plant at Three Rivers, Que., had a satisfactory year, it is stated.

INCOME ACOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Net profit*	$304,317	$281,346
Less: Com. divds.	193,050	175,000
Surplus for year	111,267	106,346

*Include $52,332 prof. on sale of invests. in 1947, $13,100 in 1948.

Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$2.60	$2.40
Paid	1.15+0.50	1.00+0.50

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Cash	$128,393	$206,660
Marketable secs.‡	711,306	846,731
Accts. rec., etc.	220,309	142,473
Inventories	507,043	353,471
Total curr. assets	1,567,051	1,549,335
Inv. & adv. subsid.	215,684	215,684
Misc. assets	154,222	149,236
Fixed assets†	276,832	194,652
Total assets	2,213,789	2,108,907
Accts. & tax. pay.	387,382	415,877
Other curr. liab.	111,805	89,695
Total curr. liab.	499,187	505,572
Capital stock	399,249	399,249
Capital surplus*	425,051	425,050
Earned surplus	890,302	779,036
‡Mkt. value	821,914	974,988
†After deprec. of	676,476	639,005

*Including res. for investments of $114,735 provided in 1938 and not now required.

Working capital	1,067,864	1,043,763

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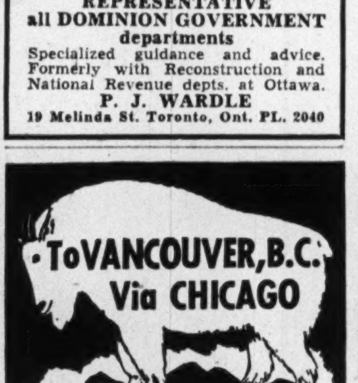

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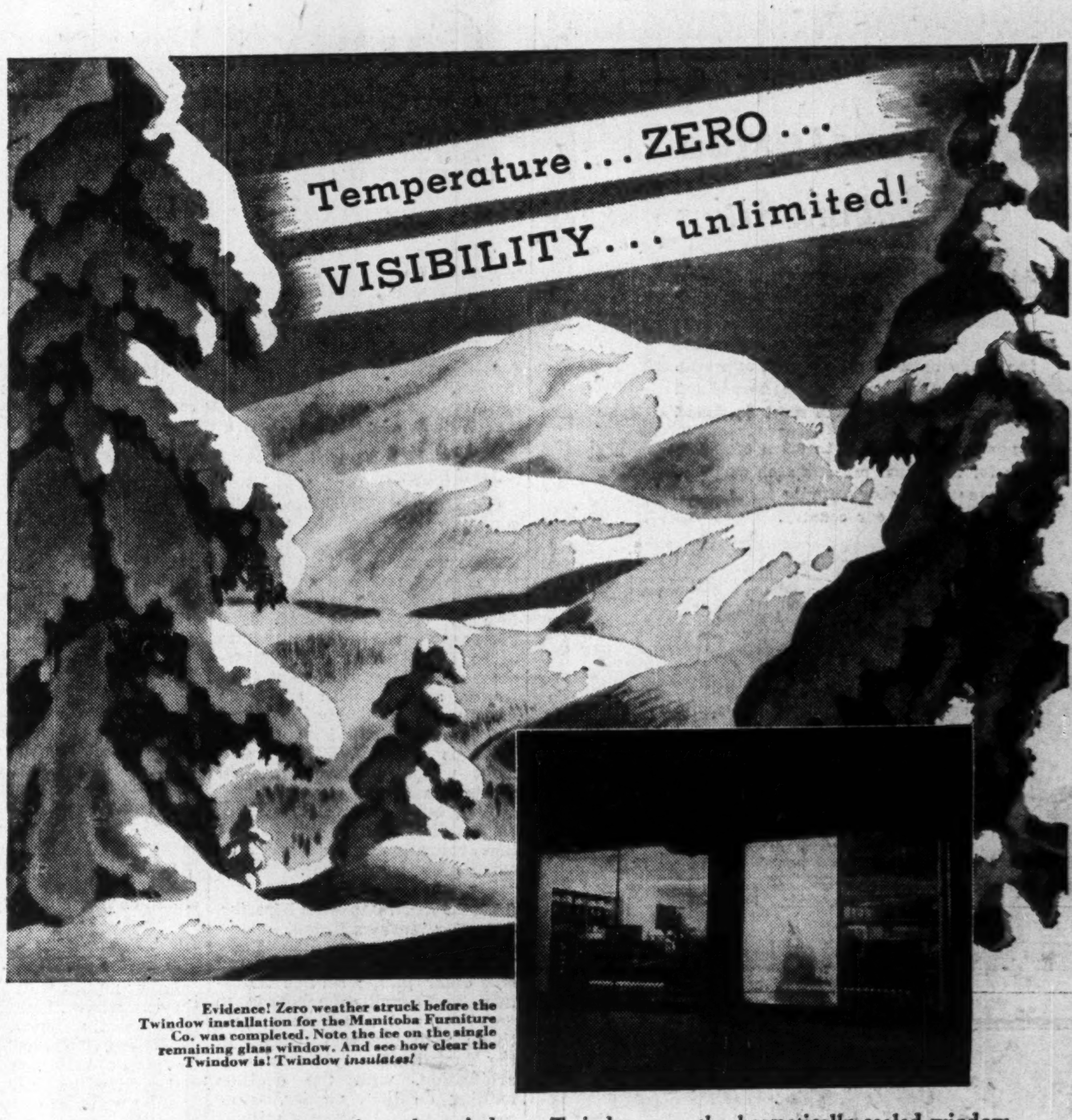
Temperature ... ZERO ...
VISIBILITY ... unlimited!

Evidence! Zero weather struck before the Twindow installation for the Manitoba Furniture Co. was completed. Note the ice on the single remaining glass window. And see how clear the Twindow is! Twindow *insulates!*

To a Westerner trying to see through a window in zero weather, 'visibility unlimited' is a term that only pilots use. Meaning that Western windows commonly frost up something awful in cold weather. Store owners, especially, suffer! Ice on their windows obscures vision, hampers effective display of goods!

"More heat," you say, "That'll melt the ice." Yes, and the result is a staggering fuel bill and rivers of water running down the windows.

The Manitoba Furniture Co. has solved the problem neatly. They asked Hobbs to install Twindow . . . the hermetically sealed window unit that *insulates;* virtually prevents condensation, keeps rooms warm right up to the pane! Now let the mercury drop! No ice forms on the Twindow. No water drips on floors. Vision is clear. And thanks to Twindow . . . precious fuel is saved!

Every day, more and more problems in daylighting, insulating and decorating are being solved with glass by Hobbs . . . in stores, homes and factories. In Canada . . . it's HOBBS for glass. Hobbs Glass Limited, London, Canada.

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Building Canada's *New Horizons*

NEARLY 3 BILLION *dollars worth of new building and another 1¼ billion for maintenance and repair work are 1948 goals of the construction industry. Advanced techniques and time-saving mechanical equipment, such as the ready-mix concrete truck unit pictured here, enable the modern contractor to build better in far less time than ever before.*

FEW CANADIANS are ever out of sight of things built by the construction industry. Your home . . . the places where you work and play . . . the roads and streets you travel . . . all the things that make modern living possible are products of one of Canada's biggest businesses—*construction.* Accustomed to creating products with extremely long life, building contractors use high-quality, long-life equipment as a matter of course. They know the economy of quality trucks, designed for each particular job . . . and the expensive shortcomings of a "bargain." That's why Super Power Whites are preferred in fleets of leading quality builders. The wisest truck investment for any service is one based on the performance, long life and economy of White quality. Your local White Representative will gladly provide facts and figures in terms of your own business.

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How Will Liberals Choose Heir to King's Throne?

Here Are Some Liberal Master Minds Putting Finishing Touches to Convention Machinery

Nerve centre is the Convention Organization Committee with headquarters on the sixth floor of the Chateau Laurier Hotel. Members shown here reading clockwise: Rene Beaudoin, M.P., Ayme La Fontaine, H. E. Kidd, Chairman J. Gordon Fogo and John J. Connolly.

Hard at work preparing for the Third National Liberal Convention are committeemen (reading clockwise): J. A. Blanchette, M.P., A. A. Woodrow, George McIlraith, L. L. Coulter, Allan McLean, Sen. W. McL. Robertson, Alastair MacDonald, J. C. Allen, Jean T. Richard, M.P.

Convention Rules Patterned After 1919 Meet Rules Bar U.S.-style Jockeying for Leadership

By RONALD WILLIAMS

With a new paint job, new piston rings and its valves ground, the Liberal party's leader-picking machine is almost ready to go again after lying idle in the political garage since 1919.

On Aug. 5, 6 and 7 in Ottawa's historic old Lansdowne Park roughly 4,000 Liberal delegates, their alternates and party supporters, will gather from all parts of the Dominion to choose a successor to Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

It will be the greatest Liberal party shindig in a generation. There'll be oratory and flag waving. But compared with American political jamborees this will be primly sedate.

How is a Canadian party convention run? What are the rules? Who runs it? Will it be a political circus with speeches, soloists, dancing girls, movie stars, live elephants and the like after the American model?

This article answers those questions.

Note that the last Liberal convention was almost 30 years ago. But, say the managers, there won't be much change; for old-timers who attended in 1919 it will be like reliving the past.

The size: There will be 1,299 delegates, 840 alternates, and an expected 2,000 just along for the ride.

How are the delegates chosen, who will they be?

They'll be men from the back concessions, Cabinet ministers, Premiers, one Prime Minister, party greats, successful candidates and unsuccessful candidates and about 100 women.

Who they will be and the technique of choosing them is laid down in the "Convention Call" and is identical with 1919 practice. They are:

1. All Liberal MP's and Liberal members of the Senate, defeated Federal Liberal candidates or new men named in their place.
2. Liberal party leaders in the nine provinces.
3. Presidents of the National Liberal Federation, the National Federation of Liberal Women and the Young Liberal Federation.
4. Presidents of the nine provincial Liberal associations or their delegates; presidents and two other officers of each provincial Women's and Liberal Federations and University Liberal Clubs.
5. Three delegates from each Federal riding to be elected at riding convention. (These will be the only delegates actually elected by popular vote.) Ridings with two members will be entitled to send six delegates.
6. One fourth of the total number of Liberal MPP's in each provincial legislature elected by MPP's and defeated candidates from among themselves.

How will they line up regionally?

Together, Ontario and Quebec will have more than half the voting strength. Quebec alone will have one quarter but Ontario with 389, will have the balance of power. Whoever gets the bulk of the Ontario votes will be the man to beat.

Here's the lineup by provinces.

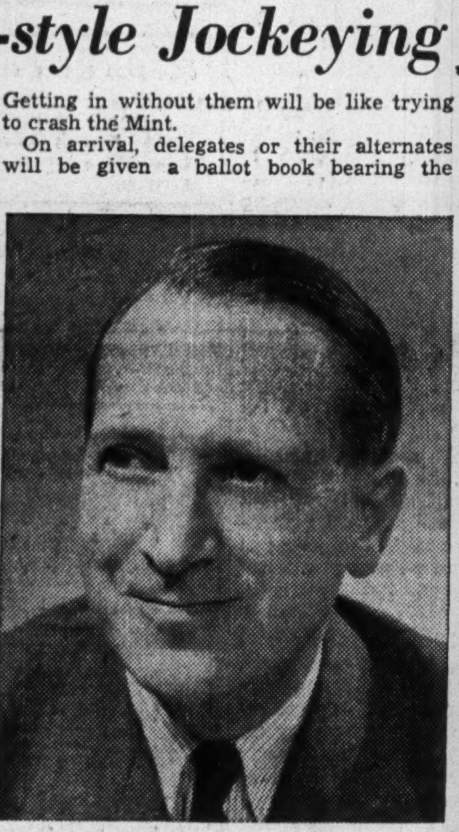
N. S.	79	Manitoba ...	97
P. E. I.	35	Sask.	110
N. B.	72	Alta.	97
Quebec	324	B. C.	93
Ontario	389	Yukon	3
	Total	1,299	

Of this total, 735 will be rank and file delegates, elected at local conventions. They represent the biggest single group. However, they are outnumbered by a big margin by nonelective delegates like MP's and Senators and party officials.

What does the convention do first?

To keep out the unauthorized, each delegate must be registered with the Convention Organization Committee. Delegates and alternates will then be issued credentials. Getting in without them will be like trying to crash the Mint.

On arrival, delegates or their alternates will be given a ballot book bearing the delegate's name and a serial number. It must be signed for. Inside will be ten ballots, each a different color, but without a serial number. This preserves secrecy. On each ballot, delegates will eventually write the name of their choice.



JAMES GORDON FOGO

ALLAN G. McLEAN

JOSEPH A. BLANCHETTE

—Photos by Malak.

Then will come speeches of welcome, first from the Federation president and probably from Prime Minister King, followed by election of convention officials. President of the National Liberal Federation, J. Norman Fogo, is a sure bet for the chairman's job.

In the afternoon, rules and procedure will be considered. If the convention follows tradition this won't take long. Patterned after 1919, they have already been drafted and will likely be accepted as is. However, it's quite within the right of the convention to make changes.

Thursday afternoon, nominations will be accepted for the three main committees: party organization, resolutions and credentials. The most important will be resolutions. The likely chairman; Senator Norman Lambert. His committee's task will be to design the party's platform.

This wise old political figure has been at work on the job for some time. His confirmation as chairman of this key committee is a foregone conclusion. His committee will consist of 110 delegates.

And unless the convention balks at the recommended rules, all the wrangling over resolutions will be done in committee, not on the floor of the convention. This is why the committee is so large.

When a resolution goes to the convention, only the mover and seconder will be allowed to speak, the former for 15 minutes, the latter for 10. There will be no debate.

All day Friday will be given over to consideration of resolutions. Sandwiched in between will be speeches by leading Liberals. This is the only opportunity candidates for the leadership will have to say their piece.

Saturday, it will be the same thing up to 2 pm. Precisely at that minute, everything will be dropped cold. A hush will come over the 2,000 sweating people in the high-roof Coliseum. The chairman will rise to announce: "I am now open for nominations for the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada."

There won't be any nomination shindigs such as the Republicans staged as each candidate's name was announced. In fact, no one's name will be announced until after nominations are closed. A name can only be submitted in writing and only requires a mover and a seconder.

The nomination must then be handed to the chairman, and is not announced. Not until nominations are closed will the convention know the men who have been nominated. Then the names will be read. Then comes the demonstration, if any.

How will the delegates vote?

They will be carefully briefed on which ballot to use first. No one wants a repetition of the 1919 mixup when two sets of ballots had to be discarded due to a misunderstanding. Delegates will write the name of the man they want. It's expected there will be up to 10 names to choose from at the start.

A firm of auditors has been engaged to count the ballots. They'll use calculating machines. Supervising will be a returning officer and a committee representing each province.

To win, a candidate must have a clear majority over all others. If the whole 1,299 vote on the first ballot, it will take 650 votes to win. No one is predicting victory that quickly. After each vote, candidates may drop out..

But unlike American procedure, there can be no jockeying on the convention floor. A retiring candidate will not be able to make a speech urging his supporters to throw their weight behind someone else.

The "jockeying" will be done behind the scenes in suites at the Chateau Laurier or in provincial caucus rooms right in Lansdowne Park.

On the fifth ballot, if no one has been elected, the chairman will have the authority to strike the low man off. This will be repeated, if necessary, until there are only two candidates left. Then one is bound to get a majority. Last time, with four going to the post, King won by a neck over Fielding, 476-438 on the third ballot.

Who are the "master minds" behind this big operation?

Nerve centre is suite 746 and rooms 650-652 at the Chateau Laurier. The latter is headquarters of the Liberal Convention Organizing Committee. The rooms were taken back in April when a special, separate convention organization was set up.

Top boss of the show is big, able James Gordon Fogo, a lawyer and president of the National Liberal Federation.

Quiet, practical, Fogo is well over six feet and given to double-breasted grey suits and black Homberg hats. He is referred to as the coming power behind the Liberal throne. He is a vice-president of Algoma Steel Corp. Born in Nova Scotia in 1896, he served in both wars.

So far, two committees have been functioning. One is the National Convention Committee itself with Prime Minister King as honorary chairman. It includes provincial premiers and Liberal leaders. But the real working body is the Convention Organizing Committee of which Fogo is chairman besides being president of the National Liberal Federation.

At Fogo's right hand is Allan McLean, national director of the Federation and vice-chairman of the Organizing Committee.

Ons his left is H. E. "Bob" Kidd, secretary and likely choice as convention secretary. He is on loan from Cockfield Brown Advertising, Montreal.

Other members of this key committee are listed in an adjoining column.

The address is P. O. Box 1060, Ottawa, and Col. Joan Kennedy, formerly of the CWAC's, is in charge of the office. The man who has most of the answers is Wally Ward, veteran newspaperman, former RCAF public relations officer who's handling publicity and public relations for the duration of the convention.

Why was the convention called?

The best answer is in the "Convention Call," a sort of blueprint of who, why and when. The answers:

1. To consider the platform of the Liberal Party of Canada.
2. To consider the question of Party Organization.
3. To consider the question of Party Leadership.

The most important, of course, is the third. If Prime Minister Mackenzie King wasn't ready to hand over the reins to someone else, there just wouldn't have been a convention. Party organization and platform could have been dealt with as it has been since the last convention 29 years ago.

How much will it cost, who pays?

The best estimate The Post could get was $200,000. That's for everything: actual convention expenses and what the 4,000 party supporters will spend on food, lodgings and entertainment. Not much of this will be convention expenses. Most of the help, they say, is voluntary.

"We've been overwhelmed by offers of help," said National Director McLean. "It's not a question of getting paid either. Nearly all the people who have already volunteered understand that it will entail expenses for them, besides extra work. They seem to think it's the chance of a lifetime to take part in a Convention."

But the money that has to be found to pay for Lansdowne Park, printing and a hundred and one other things, will come from public subscription. That's the way all the party's funds are raised. Unlike the CCF, members do not pay dues (they used to in British Columbia). To join, all you do is take out a membership card in any official Liberal organization.

What kind of press and radio coverage is planned?

This is Publicist Ward's department and it promises to be the best covered political event in Canadian History. About 225 reporters, columnists, editors, photographers and radio people are expected.

Arrangements and facilities for getting the news out are elaborate. The actual working press — that's reporters running stories — will have a distinctive ribbon. All editors, columnists, weekly representatives, etc., will be issued with another ribbon. Radio men will have something else again.

With these identifying ribbons, Ward hopes to keep the various groups from getting in each other's hair. Only working press, for example, will be admitted to the press table on the floor in front of the speaker's platform.

Editors, etc., will have to stay in reserved tier seats at the side. Radio men will be perched up near the eaves in 16 specially installed broadcasting booths.

Right behind the platform will be the press room which will be open to all. There will be 150 typewriters, 30 phones (10 long distance); Morse and teletype service. Both Canadian Press and British United Press will have separate offices.

How about accommodation, entertainment?

Finding places for 4,000 people to live is one of the worst headaches the Organization Committee is up against. The big hotels like Chateau Laurier and Lord Elgin have assigneded a quota of rooms. Space at these hotels was snapped up weeks ago.

Hotels refer all enquiries to the Central Committee. Thus leading party lights such as premiers and candidates will be in the Chateau. Some candidates are already there. The Lord Elgin will accommodate delegates and press and radio representatives.

In addition to other Ottawa and Hull hotels, the University of Ottawa and St. Patrick's College are supplying dormitory space and convents have offered to take in women delegates. Rooming houses and tourist cabins will also be used.

Delegates will be able to eat right at the convention site. There will be a dining room and several refreshment booths.

Entertainment will be mainly the kind delegates make themselves. There will be one organized garden party at the Dominion Experimental Farm and a buffet supper at Lansdowne Park.

But grim seriousness will pervade the place. Because the party well knows the grim struggle ahead; because it knows its convention choice as leader will also become Prime Minister of Canada.

Who's Who Behind Liberal Convention

Following are brief biographies of the men (and one woman) who are putting the Liberal machine into shape for the coming Convention. All are members of the Convention Organization Committee.

James Gordon Fogo, president National Liberal Federation, chairman Convention Organization Committee and almost certain convention chairman. Prominent Halifax barrister and one-time steel worker who has risen to a vice-presidency with the big Algoma Steel Corp. Succeeded Senator N. P. Lambert as Federation president. Served in both wars, was associate Co-ordinator of Controls, Department of Munitions and Supply 1942-44; member: War Contracts Depreciation Board; Economic Advisory Committee. Has one son and one daughter.

Senator Norman Platt Lambert: immediate past president National Liberal Federation, chairman of the pre-convention sub-committee and a sure bet for chairmanship of the Convention Resolutions Committee. Born in Mount Forest, Ont., 1885; graduated from University of Toronto, staff writer The Globe, 1909-18; secretary Canadian Council of Agriculture, 1918-22; secretary National Liberal Federation 1932; president, 1935. Summoned to Senate 1938. Has three sons, one daughter.

Senator Wishart McL. Robertson: another veteran Liberal stalwart whose family has represented Shelburne County, N.S., almost continuously since 1854. Born 1891 at Barrington Passage, N.S., first elected N.S. legislature 1928; president National Liberal Federation 1943-45. Appointed government leader in the Senate, member of the Privy Council, 1945. Has two sons, is a United Churchman.

Joseph Adeodat Blanchette: one of the veteran French-speaking M.P.s and the probable convention choice as joint chairman with President Fogo. Represented Federal riding of Compton, Que., since 1935. By occupation, a merchant. Has been mayor of Chartierville and Warden Compton county 1939-46. Served in United States Army during first war. Is chairman of the key sub-committee on party organization.

George James McIlraith: elected Liberal member Federal House for Ottawa W. 1940, re-elected 1945. At 42, one of the youngest members of the Organizing committee. Has tough job of arranging housing and accommodation for the 4,000 party supporters. A lawyer, born at Lanark, Ont.; appointed parliamentary assistant to Trade Minister Howe, 1945. Has three daughters and is a Presbyterian.

Jean Thomas Richard: M.P. for Ottawa East since 1945 is chairman sub-committee Reception and Entertainment. Father of five children, was educated at Ottawa and took law at Toronto.

Louis Rene Beaudoin: M.P. for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Que., since 1945; 3rd vice-president United Nations Society of Canada. At 36 is one of the youngest Liberal M.P.s and the youngest member of the Organizing Committee. His job: chairman of sub-committee in charge of the Convention program.

Hugues Lapointe: M.P. for Lotbiniere, Que., since 1940, son of the late Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice. Is one year older than fellow French-Canadian, L. R. Beaudoin, youngest member of the Organizing Committee. Was appointed parliamentary assistant to Minister of National Defence 1945. A lawyer graduate of Laval University.

Allen G. MacLean: ardent party worker for years, now National Director National Liberal Federation and vice-chairman Convention Organization Committee. Formerly with National Film Board.

C. E. Pickering: former Ottawa alderman and controller: an industrialist and director Ottawa's Lord Elgin Hotel.

Mrs. S. C. Tweed: lone woman member is director of women's work for Federation. Calls Ottawa home and is professional public speaker.

Allan L. Woodrow: retired banker from Toronto, now honorary treasurer Nat. Liberal Federation.

Louis Farley: prominent Hull lawyer and leading party worker in Eastern Canada.

Leonard L. Coulter, owner of a chain of Ottawa drugstores, at present on Ottawa City Council; is chairman Convention subcommittee on halls and decorations.

Alastair MacDonald: Ottawa lawyer and leading party worker for many years.

John J. Connolly: Another Ottawa lawyer and veteran party stalwart.

J. C. Allen: Ottawa contractor and secretary Eastern Ontario Liberal Association.

H. E. Kidd: Montreal advertising account executive with Cockfield Brown Co. on loan as general secretary Organization Committee; likely choice as secretary of convention.

Ayme Lafontaine: active social welfare administrator and treasurer of French Canadian Federation of Charities, Montreal; governor Canadian Welfare Council. Is associate general secretary Organization Committee, likely choice as co-secretary convention with Kidd.

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ABOUT YOUR TAXES

By STUART THOM

Language of New Act More Precise

Clear Distinctions Drawn Between Penalties and Offenses

To a large extent the new Income Tax Act carries forward the provisions of the present Act regarding what might be called the mechanics of the tax. The scattered sections of the old Act however, have been brought together under two heads.

In Division F of Part 1, commencing with section 40, will be found the law relating to returns, assessments, payments, interest, penalties and appeals. Part V, commencing with section 105, takes in administration, collection and offences.

There is notable improvement in the uniformity and precision of the language in the new Act. For example, all returns are now "filed." Under the present Act the word "make" appears as a confusing alternative. Again, a clear distinction is drawn between penalties, which are amounts added by the administration pursuant to statutory direction in the case of late filing, incomplete returns etc., and offences, which are those cases of default dealt with by criminal proceedings.

PENALTIES—There would appear to be only one change with respect to penalties which is that the 10% penalty for failing to remit tax deductions is limited in amount to $10. Interest on the amount not remitted at the rate of 10% per annum continues unchanged.

OFFENCES—List of all existing offences has been retained and several added. It is now an offence to conspire to commit one of the specific offences, although there may be some duplication here of provisions already in the Criminal Code. A definite innovation is that it is made an offense to fail to file a return as and when required under the Act or a regulation (section 119). Hitherto the defaulting taxpayer, who did not make himself so conspicuous as to bring about a specific demand to file, was subject only to a penalty of 5% (with a $500 ceiling) plus interest, if and when caught.

BUSINESS RECORDS—Businessmen will be well advised to give particular attention to sections 114 and 115. The former sets out the duties of taxpayers to keep records and the latter defines the power of the Minister to demand information. Failure to comply is, as at present, an offense but under an amendment which the Banking and Commerce Committee insisted upon, the taxpayer is given some relief against double punishment. The penalty, if any, to be collected, must be imposed before criminal proceedings are commenced.

PAYMENT AND COLLECTION—In a previous note attention was drawn to the new feature whereby judgment may be taken for tax installments which are in arrears (section 107 and 108). The new Act has also been "tightened up" by providing that assessed taxes must be paid even though an appeal may have been taken (section 48). This is actually no change in the law, but indicates a change in administrative practice which may be of considerable importance in some cases.

Attention is also drawn to the enhanced effect given to the statutory garnishee in section 109.

REFUNDS—The refund provisions have been consolidated in new section 52, but without improving the position of the taxpayer, save as regards the payment of interest. The existing sections, 53 and 56, are difficult to rationalize but the former seems to cover the case where there has been a blatant error which can be corrected without waiting for the assessment. If this is the correct interpretation, then the Minister's duty under the new Act to refund to a taxpayer who has made a simple mistake in an addition, for example, is postponed until the assessment is sent out, which may be many months later. To the extent that the new section otherwise merely reproduces the old ones, it leaves something to be desired in the way of defining the rights of the taxpayer.

APPEALS—The appeal provisions substantially repeat the present Act with the notable exception that the decentralization feature, which was regarded as of some importance to small taxpayers, has gone by the boards. Under the present law both notices of objection and of appeal could be served on the local officials. Under the new law they can be served only on the deputy minister at Ottawa, although admittedly by registered mail.

RETURNS—The law relating to the filing of returns by partners and by trustees has not been changed. Regarding the latter however, it is entertaining to turn to the revision of the Bankruptcy Act which was read a first time in the Senate during the session just concluded. Section 40 of the Income Tax Act says that a trustee in bankruptcy administering property of a person who has not filed a return for a taxation year shall file the return. The Bankruptcy Bill however, section 8 (14), provides that the trustee shall be required to perform only the duties specifically imposed on him by that Act. An explanatory note to that section says;

"In many cases attempts have been made to impose duties on a trustee in no way related to the administration of the estate such as filing returns of one type or another which the bankrupt failed to do. It is a perversion of justice to try to make a trustee responsible for the misdeeds of others."

PRIORITIES—The Bankruptcy Bill was introduced this year to allow public discussion. It raises several matters of more importance under the Income Tax Act than who shall file returns. For one thing it incorporates a comprehensive scheme of distribution and priorities. Section 97 ranks "all claims of the Crown in the right of Canada or of any province of Canada or of any municipality thereof pari passu notwithstanding any statutory preference to the contrary," next ahead of ordinary creditors and behind all other creditors.

If such a provision should become law it would raise questions of great interest under the Tax Act. Not the least would be the interpretation to be given to section 49(2) of that Act. This is a duplication of section 51 of the old Act and provides that a trustee before distributing any property under his control shall obtain a certificate from the Minister certifying that there are no outstanding assessments of taxes. The practice at the moment seems to be to regard this provision as an anomaly, to be disregarded where there is a deficiency of assets. Certainly no attempt is made to use it to give income tax any absolute priority.

Any discussion of the priority to which income tax is entitled under either common law or civil law would be out of place in this note, but there is one other innovation in the Bankruptcy Bill which should be mentioned. Section 137 would provide that an order for discharge of the bankrupt shall not release him from any debt owing to Canada for taxes. This, it is believed, would reverse the law as it now stands, in the common law provinces at least.

Is Municipal Tax System Too Rigid, Local Government Setup Outmoded?

By CLIFFORD A. CURTIS

About 85% of all municipal revenues are derived from one tax—a tax on real property, Dr. C. A. Curtis, mayor of Kingston and professor of economics at Queen's University, Kingston, told the National Association of Tax Administrators (of the United States) annual meeting, in Toronto, last week. Weight of taxation in different municipalities cannot be judged from the tax rate alone, because it is also necessary to know if the assessment basis is the same, he declared; while the principles for assessing real property in all Ontario municipalities, for example, are set out in the assessment act, land in all municipalities is not assessed on a common basis. Here is a digest of his address.

How is land assessed?

One difficulty in properly assessing land is to ascertain what is the actual value of the land. In a static economy this would be the market price. The value of fixed capital and land is the discounted value of the income produced during its lifetime. Such calculations involve an estimate of future physical income, its translation to money income, the life of the income and an interest rate.

It is a complicated problem which the assessment act does not contemplate. In the end the assessment of land comes down to the individual assessor's opinion, for which he must have evidence to present to a court of appeal and the court, in turn, must give its opinion as to the reasonableness of the assessment. While this applies a common judgment of real property value to all properties in any one community, it also creates differences among different areas.

The primary purpose of the assessment of real property is to get an equitable distribution of the tax burden, not only among individuals in any one area, but in the case of counties among the different townships and villages.

The practice therefore has to be as impersonal as possible. While many technical aids have been devised for this purpose, there remains a great deal of judgment which cannot always be unanimous.

Most of the valuations in a municipality, on the municipal assessment rolls remain unchanged from year to year. The tendency is to perpetuate standards and judgments which have existed. Thus the values on the assessment rolls generally lag behind the actual physical and value changes taking place in the different sections of a city. Some are deteriorating, some expanding or developing.

This inertia is due to a desire not to make changes in established arrangements. Shifting the burden of taxes from one area to another, even though quite legitimate, always arouses resentment on the part of the latter area. And this resentment will likely be more active than the gratitude of those areas that benefit. So the political aspects don't favor change any more than the administrative.

The community must realize that the job of assessing its property is a complex and difficult one which needs competent and well-paid men. All these causes account for fairly common cases where downtown city areas once rated highly for business purposes are still assessed beyond any reasonable market price. The market price has reflected the change, the assessment has not. High assessments may also contribute to the difficulty of getting a slum area changed.

Who is assessed?

Another important factor in the Ontario land tax is that it is assessed against the owner as such, not against the occupier as such. In the United Kingdom, local rates are assessed against the occupier as such, a difference in the tax system often overlooked when British and Canadian systems are contrasted.

There is a big difference when the occupier is a tenant. Despite arguments that the tenant pays municipal taxes indirectly, the conclusion of economic analysis is that land taxes come to rest on the landlord. Shifting is only possible with respect to the share of taxes levied against the buildings. Under a strictly static condition, with everything in equilibrium, taxes on buildings will come to rest on the tenant. But the static conditions never prevail and the result is that for long periods owing to the very nature of speculative building, the landlord will continue to carry the tax burden.

It is not entirely a matter of who pays the taxes ultimately but also of who pays them directly. The fact that taxes are inevitable and rigid is a factor in the situation. Real estate taxes have no flexibility and this is important, no matter who pays them ultimately. And as they are a lien on the land, the owner must deal with them. If the market value of land is affected by speculative aspects (that is, the possibilities of future incomes), then assesssments must take it into account.

Analysis of the size of tax bills reveals a relatively large number of properties assessed at about $3,000. In one Ontario city, cost of educating one pupil has been computed at $50 a year and the total tax on a $3,000 house at $105. If there are two children of school age, there will be no taxes left for other services. As a group it is doubtful if these small properties contribute half the total taxes. The larger residences and business buildings carry the load.

There is general unanimity on criticism of assessment principles and procedure, but little agreement on specific changes.

What changes are suggested?

One suggestion advanced is the use of income data to support other evidence of value. Income is, after all, the real economic test. Although it may not be as suitable as a test in Canada as in the United Kingdom, its weight and importance should be recognized. Many properties are assessed too low, when the income factor is taken into consideration.

Another suggestion is to assess taxes against the occupier rather then the owner. One difficulty in this is that of collection. Having a lien against land for taxes is a different thing from having to collect by distress from tenants who may be gone tomorrow. A move in this direction was made in an amendment to the Assessment Act in 1943, permitting municipalities to tax tenants of the crown by collecting from the employer. This system may hold in part the solution of the problem.

Rigidity of the assessment system might be eliminated by requiring a general reassessment or cadastral survey every ten years or so.

Assuming conditions, as at present my conclusions are:

1. The almost complete reliance on one tax, the real property tax, gives the municipal tax structure a rigidity and onerousness which effectively limit its powers to carry the existing load of functions to say nothing of assuming new ones.

2. Of the various functions performed by local governments, social services are least suitable to be charged against real property. If subsidized housing, now on the horizon, is a social service and I assume it must be, then there is no room for it on the existing municipal tax base.

3. Physical services, streets, sewers, etc., including the town planning function are things that can be provided by local governments and which in the main can be related to real property.

4. To provide some of these physical services properly, powers of municipal governments should be codified and possibly extended.

5. The system of land assessment, now in use, needs some revision, particularly giving greater recognition to income as a factor in valuation and the occupier as a possible taxpayer.

Should system be overhauled?

Consideration of these problems raises the thought that the whole local government structure should be overhauled. There are three ways of doing this by:

1. Reforming the tax base of local government;
2. Transferring functions, particularly social service ones to other governments; and
3. Local governments obtaining more grants-in-aid from other governments.

All these methods involve municipal - provincial relationships and I would appeal for more co-ordination between these two levels of government. While responsibility for changes rests with the province there are also strong reasons for consulting the municipalities on proposed changes. The province may not be able to deal with over 1,000 municipalities, but it can deal with the main municipal associations, which cover the bulk of the municipalities. Such procedure would give tone to municipal-provincial relations.

There are of course disadvantages in each suggestion.

Transference of functions, particularly social services, raises problems because there is much to be said for local and decentralized administration.

Local administration knows the local conditions and has a flexibility no centralized system can ever have. So there is the matter of reconciling local administration and centralized control.

Grants-in-aid raise problems, however, because one government raises the money and another spends it and it also means a reduction in local autonomy. But they are the easiest form of help and under certain conditions I would advocate their use. I would however prefer allocation of functions.

QUEBEC GOLD PRODUCTION was 63,949 oz. in May (61,819 oz. same month 1947); 302,472 oz. in five months 1948 247,881 oz. in same period 1947). Silver output was 137,108 oz. in May (165,019 oz. in May, 1947); 679,411 oz. in five months ended May (606,053 oz. same period 1947).

June Jerks in Bldg. Awards Puzzle Construction Industry

Building men last week were surprised and disappointed at evidence of considerably less than the traditional and expected May-to-June rise in construction awards.

For comfort, they scanned signs at the same source that demand for new housing is still insistent, but could hardly fail to observe that the trend in residential awards from May to June is sharply downward though it was moderately upward a year ago as in most past years at the same mid-year juncture.

Trend in commercial and institutional awards wasn't much more reassuring — down 7% from May to June against a 12% rise a year ago, despite unusual volume of new school and hospital building in all regions. But, here again, evidence of almost clamorous demand for stores, offices, warehouses and institutional expansion buoyed hopes that July-August awards may guarantee an $850 millions contract year as against 1947's $718 millions, 1946's $663 millions and $580 millions for the 1929 historic peak.

Building in Canada so far this year has appeared to be marching toward an all-time record physical volume and dollar total, according to construction contract figures recorded by MacLean Building Reports division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications. The six months' total at $483 millions is up 47% from a year ago. June, at $134 millions is up 77% from a year ago, though only 4% from the month before. Heavy increases in hydro-electric power construction awards were largely responsible for the month's gain.

Housebuilding continues strong with a six months' total of $176 millions, up 120% from a year ago, and June total of $41 millions, up 73% from a year ago though down a rather surprising 21% from the month before.

Here's the whole June and six months' picture, category by category:

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED, CANADA
(millions of dollars)
Source: MacLean Building Reports Division of Hugh C. MacLean Publications)

	6 mos. '47	6 mos. '48	% change from '47	June '47	June '48	% change from '47	% change fr. May '48
Housing	80.2	176.3	+120	23.6	40.9	+ 73	−21
Comm'l. & instl. bldg.	124.6	139.3	+ 12	26.6	31.4	+ 18	− 7
Factories	45.1	36.9	− 18	6.1	5.7	− 7	−31
Eng'g. works	75.9	130.2	+ 75	19.1	55.7	+192	+21
All	329.1	483.0	+ 47	75.5	133.8	+ 77	+ 4

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Czechs Are Communists 'On Paper, Not in Hearts'

The following analysis of political, economic and social conditions in Czechoslovakia under Communist rule is written by M. R. Chipman, Montreal manager of The Maclean-Hunter Publishing Company Limited, who recently visited that country.

By M. R. CHIPMAN

The coup in Czechoslovakia, which brought the nation under Communist control, was "an inside job." Moscow took no direct part, because it knew the Communist leaders in Czechoslovakia were equal to the task.

The liquidation of the opposition is under way. Recent public demonstrations are indicative of the spirit of the Czech people but I think, the uprisings will but herald the beginnings of a ruthless purge when, with the completion of the Sokol Gymnastic Festival, it will no longer be necessary to put on a facade for tourists.

The secret police, forced labor, the concentration camp, are tremendously persuasive against the dissenter. So is the simple device of a man's losing his job and being unable to get another.

Having seen the throaty mob acclaim Hitler in his day, it was apparent to me that there was no crowd hysteria for Klement Gottwald the day he was elected president. Admittedly it is difficult to put the same dramatic emphasis into "Nazder President Gottwald" as into "Heil Hitler." Actually, there were no large numbers on the streets. Most of the Czechs went silently about their business.

One old lady asked me if I thought there would be war with Russia soon. I thought not. She said that was too bad. During the German occupation, she explained, you knew your enemies and you had the confident hope of liberation. Today, you did not know who were Communists among your own people and there was no hope of being freed.

• • •

Five-year Plan Would Develop Heavy Industry

Czechoslovakia is embarking on a Five-Year Plan. Of greatest significance is the switch from traditional light industries, glass, toys, gloves and textiles, to heavy industry.

The new plan calls for a big increase in steel production (2.3 million tons in 1947) requiring more blast furnaces, steel mills, rolling mills, power plants, foundries and brick plants. Most of the new equipment and raw materials must come from the Western world, already short of supply.

For months a $25 million strip mill has been nearing completion in the United States. The great question now is, will it be delivered, in view of political events which have occurred since it was ordered.

Heavy industry, especially heavy machinery and chemicals, are believed to be fields in which Czechoslovakia can compete in foreign markets. But in the export field Czechoslovakia is hampered by high prices. Raw materials, shortages, obsolete equipment and labor difficulties are among the causes.

The forced return to Germany of three million of German origin after the war has contributed to the worker shortage in numbers and skill. Among the two thirds who went to the American zone, were some who built up a thriving ceramic industry, which is outselling Czechoslovakia china in world markets.

• • •

Trade Fair in Canada Pleased Glass Industry

I spoke to representatives of the glass industry. They had just had reports from the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto and reported that their representatives were pleased with the Fair as a whole, the reception accorded them and were greatly impressed with the interest shown by foreign buyers from many countries.

Their industry was nationalized in 1945. The exodus of the Germans created skilled labor shortages.

They have no lack of business now particularly, with a lot of glass going to Russia, and to auto plants in Germany but they expressed some worries about the future.

• • •

Banking, finance, and investment in Czechoslovakia are now fully under state control. In January a measure consolidated the commercial banks and limited their activities to specific economic spheres. Seven banks in Bohemia and Moravia were reduced to three, each with a specific field of economic activity, namely, the industrial sector, agricultural food industry sector, and the co-operative sector. In Slovakia the six commercial banks were consolidated into two.

In this planned economy the banks function merely as instruments of government for control of national production. Additional measures prohibit national corporations from granting credit to each other. They must use a single designated bank for financing capital investment.

Since all industries and businesses of 50 or more employees are included, this means complete financial control over virtually the whole of the country's economy.

• • •

The wholesale price index (1939 = 100) was recently at 309; cost-of-living index at 294. In the same period, wages of male workers had risen to 298.4. But the crown was devalued 30%, thus the worker is not much better off. Practically all food is rationed on a sparse basis and there is a great scarcity of consumer goods.

Land confiscation and redistribution is now getting under way. Only 50 hectares or 123 acres may be retained by the former owner, provided he tills it himself.

• • •

Many Are Eager to Migrate to Canada

There is great good will among many Czechs toward Canada. One evidence is the many enquiries about emigrating to Canada. So far it is still possible to obtain the necessary passports and exit permits from the Czech Government. But Canada requires that relatives in Canada provide the ocean ticket and proof of financial stability to take care of the newcomers. Ninety to 120 a month are obtaining permits for emigration to Canada. In most cases they must leave the bulk of their worldly possessions behind.

The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. came in for a good word. Typical was the unsolicited comment of a waiter in a restaurant. He asked if I were English. I replied that I was a Canadian. He said he had become familiar with Montreal through our International CBC broadcasts. He liked these broadcasts for the objectivity of our news reporting. Groping for words he put it rather quaintly "Canada is a country without envy." He continued: "Perhaps that is why your news is unprejudiced. Keep up that feature. We rely on it."

Familiar Canadian food products, mostly tinned fish, were prominently on display in the stores in Prague, part of the UNNRA supply. They were available on ration points.

• • •

Clergy Being Put On Civil Service Basis

Czechoslovakia is predominantly Catholic and even before the February coup the nationalizing of church property had been approved. The process is now being speeded up. It is proposed that the State will maintain the properties; the clergy will be on a level with civil servants and will be paid by the State.

The Protestant groups, of which the Czechoslovak National Church is the largest, recommended that their members support the National Front or Gottwald regime, before the recent election. The only Protestant exception was the Czech Brethren, the small group to which Jan Masaryk belonged.

Under the Moscow heel, Czechoslovakia is a sad country, the Czechs a sad people.

As one old Czech put it to me, "We are Communists on paper but not in our hearts." A stout heart commands our sympathy.

She's Raising Office Costs With Her Bare Hands

Bare hands? Yes : : : hands that lack the proper equipment, the right tools, to get work done efficiently. It's a situation that would not be tolerated for a minute in the factory, yet is all too familiar in the office. Result: steadily mounting costs, excessive overtime, the hiring of temporary help.

Any business can meet this problem by providing office workers with the right machines for their jobs. At one desk, a simple adding machine may be required; at another, a calculator; at still another, a bookkeeping or billing machine. *Whatever the need,* it must be met for office efficiency—just as surely as factory workers must be supplied with the right power tools and machines for production efficiency.

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INVESTMENTS

Pressed Metals of America

Do prospects for Pressed Metals of America appear favorable enough to advise holding its common shares?

The common stock of Pressed Metals of America Inc. at its current price of about $15 a share yields about 3.33% on the basis of the 50c dividend paid in 1947. This year, as you mention, the company has paid a stock dividend of one share for each 20 shares held, distributable May 20. This dividend, at the current price of the stock would have a cash value of about 75c a share or more than was paid in the two payments made in 1947. What the company may do in the matter of dividends next December of course is not known.

Earnings a common share have been $3.59 in 1947, $0.82 in 1946, $0.65 in 1945, $1.08 in 1944, $0.94 in 1943, $0.16 in 1942, and $1.02 in 1941. In the same period dividends a common share paid were 50c in 1947, 50c in 1945, 50c in 1943 and 75c in 1941. Nothing was paid in 1942, 1944 and 1946.

At the current price of $15 a share, Pressed Metals common is selling at 12.7 times its average earnings for the last seven years of $1.18 a share. This would seem to be a reasonable ratio.

Total operating income for 1947 was $1,750,406 ($513,368 in 1946). The improvement was due mainly to installation of additional production facilities in 1946 and 1947 which cost $1,096,814. Capital expenditures of $1 million will be required in 1948 to complete the company's program of providing adequate manufacturing facilities for products sold to new customers and to meet increased demand for replacement parts. A five year bank loan of $600,000 was made for this purpose.

Sales in 1948 are expected to approximate $13 millions against about $9.9 millions in 1947, it is reported. A contract with Ford Motor Company guarantees Pressed Metals sufficient steel to cover the contract, and shipments to Ford are expected to increase sales by some 20% to 25%, starting with the second quarter of 1948.

Working capital was $1,673,228 at December 31, 1947, ($1,165,106 at the end of 1946, $727,648 at end of 1941).

With sales expected to be higher this year, it would seem reasonable to expect that the profit should be better than in 1947. The common stock at $15 a share is selling at only about 4,2 times the 1947 earnings of $3.59 a common share. This is generally regarded as a fairly low ratio.

Operations of this company are tied in closely with those of the automobile industry which takes the major part of its production.

Shawinigan Power

Would you please give me a brief outline of the operations and earnings of Shawinigan Water & Power Co.

This company is engaged in the production and distribution of hydro electric power in the Province of Quebec and it is one of the largest companies of its kind in the world. It holds a substantial stock interest in other utility companies and through a subsidiary, the company produces industrial chemicals.

Shawinigan has under way a $40 million expansion program to extend over the years 1947-49. This includes completion of the new 195,000-hp station at Shawinigan Falls, extension to transmission and distribution facilities and preliminary construction work on the 384,000-hp Trench development scheduled for completion in 1951. A total of $10.81 millions was spent on capital account in 1947.

Net profit of the company for 1947 was $3.9 millions against $3.2 millions in the previous year. Earnings per share in 1947 were $9.87 on the new preferred stock and $1.63 on the common stock against $1.47 on the common stock only in 1946. In June of last year the company sold $20 millions of 4% preferred stock, proceeds to be used for the expansion program.

Common dividends have been paid regularly at the rate of $1.20 per annum since the initial orderly payment of 30 cents on Feb. 25, 1947. Regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents a share have been paid on the 4% preferred since the initial payment on Oct. 2, 1947.

Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., a subsidiary of Shawinigan Water and Power showed a 16% increase in sales in 1947 over the previous year. All of the 281,275 outstanding common shares of the company are owned by Shawinigan. A dividend of $2.50 a share was paid by Shawinigan Resins and Chemicals, owned jointly by Shawinigan Chemicals and Union Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.

For the three months ended March 31, 1948, Shawinigan Water and Power Co. showed an increase in net profit after income taxes, of approximately $200,000.

ONTARIO HOLIDAY
Scrapbook

BOATING—swimming—fishing—golf—what's your brand of fun? You'll find it around the Bay of Quinte. Five hundred miles of shoreline with fine sandy beaches, rolling dunes, and a wealth of scenic beauty and character ring the Isle of Quinte. It's a historic spot too, with many reminders of the early U.E.L. settlers. For complete information write to Ontario Holiday, Room 1004, Victory Building, Toronto.

LET'S MAKE THEM WANT TO COME BACK

Let's see they get the best we have to offer. Everyone benefits from the income tourist business brings to Ontario. So it's in your interest to encourage your friends from other parts to share our Ontario Holidays.

TOURIST BUSINESS IS GOOD BUSINESS

This old light-house is now a summer home
The swimming was wonderful! I was in every day!
These are the famous "Sand-Dunes" about 20 miles outside of Picton
There are marvelous reaches of water all about the Bay of Quinte
SUMMER FUN
AROUND THE BAY OF QUINTE
July 12-July 26, 1947
Labatt's
BREWERS SINCE 1832
PUBLISHED IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST BY JOHN LABATT LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICES

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 341

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 13th July, 1948

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 244

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1948.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 13, 1948.

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 13th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 15, 1948.

Hallnor Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Seven Cents per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Hallnor Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), payable September 1st, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 15, 1948.

DAVIS LEATHER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company payable September 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 17½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class B shares of this Company payable September 1, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 2, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

R. BURNS LIND,
Secretary-Treasurer
and General Manager.

Newmarket, Ontario,
July 14, 1948.

WAITE AMULET MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend of Forty Cents (40c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared by the Directors of Waite Amulet Mines, Limited, payable September 10th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 15, 1948.

Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited

Class A Shares
Dividend No. 4

Notice is hereby given that the half yearly dividend of twenty-seven and a half cents per share (27½c), on the outstanding Class A shares of the Company has been declared for the half year ending August 15, 1948, payable on August 16, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1948.

DAVID A. KING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Shea's Winnipeg Brewery Limited

Class B Shares
Dividend No. 4

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of seventy-five cents (75c) per share plus a bonus of twenty-five cents (25c) per share, a total of one dollar ($1.00) on the outstanding Class B shares of the company has been declared for the half year ending August 15, 1948, payable on August 16, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 31, 1948.

DAVID A. KING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The John Bertram & Sons Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five cents (25c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" stock of this Company, payable August 14th, to shareholders of record July 31st, 1948.

J. W. McNAB,
Secretary.

Dundas, Ontario.
July 14th, 1948.

The John Bertram & Sons Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Five cents (5c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" stock of this Company, payable August 14th, to shareholders of record July 31st, 1948.

J. W. McNAB,
Secretary.

Dundas, Ontario.
July 14th, 1948.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE DOMINION BANK

DIVIDEND NO. 263

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent (twenty-five cents per share) upon the paid up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1948. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the second day of August, 1948, to shareholders of record of the 15th July, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 10th June, 1948.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On July 14th, 1948, a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable September 4th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 6th, 1948.

Montreal
July 14th, 1948

J. A. DULLEA
Secretary

The Hamilton Cotton Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 22½ cents per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared for payment September 1st, 1948, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business August 10th, 1948.

By Order of the Board,

E. GLOVER HOWE,
Sec.-Treas.

Dated at Hamilton, Ont.,
July 19th, 1948.

BOWES COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the quarterly dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c) per share on the Class A Shares of the Company has been declared payable on and after the 14th day of August, 1948, to holders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of July, 1948.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

A. J. Morrow,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.,
19th July, 1948.

COMMOIL LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ½ cent per share has been declared on the outstanding no par value shares of the Company, payable August 25th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business, August 10th, 1948.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,

G. J. McKAY, Secretary.

July 13th, 1948.

VIRGINIA DARE LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE — PREFERENCE SHARES

A dividend of Thirty-One and One-Quarter Cents (31¼c) per share on the 5% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of the Company has been declared for the three months ending September 1st, 1948, payable on September 1st, 1948, to Shareholders of record August 18th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

G. I. TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 14, 1948.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND NO. 268

Notice is hereby given that a **Dividend of Thirty Cents** per share on the Paid-Up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its branches on and after the first day of September next to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 14th, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

L. G. GILLETT,
General Manager.

OIL PRODUCTION

Imperial's New Refinery Saves $6 Millions U.S. Funds

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Imperial Oil's Edmonton refinery started officially "on stream" last Saturday, to complete another chapter in the rapidly developing story that started 17 months ago with Imperial's Leduc oil discovery 15 miles southwest of Alberta's capital. It is estimated that products from the refinery will save Canada in neighborhood of $6 millions yearly in scarce U.S. dollars by replacing imports.

G. L. Stewart, chairman of Imperial Oil, announced the refinery would immediately benefit the Edmonton district through a reduction of one-half cent in Imperial's Edmonton gasoline price. He said the price of gasoline is 2.6 cents a gallon less than it would have been without Leduc and the Edmonton refinery.

The crude distillation unit has a current output of 4,000 bbls. daily, which will be stepped up to 6,000 bbls. later this year with completion of cracking, treating and other units. The 1949 program calls for upping capacity to 11,000 bbls. at an additional cost of $2.5 millions. Cost of present plant is $8.7 millions.

Opening of the refinery marks a major achievement for Imperial and 800 workers engaged in transport, for the plant goes into operation only 10 months after work started and at least 18 months ahead of original expectations. The plant will market its output in northern half of the province.

* * *

Anglo Can. Test Well

Anglo Canadian Oil Co., one of Canada's leading independent producers of and explorers for crude oil, has started on location for a two-mile deep venture in the Black Diamond area. The site is about four miles east of Turner Valley and 22 miles due south of Calgary.

Anglo-Black Diamond No. 1 will be drilled by contractor Drilling Contractors, using power rotary rig last used at Anglo-Home-C. & E. St. Ann No. 1, northwest of Edmonton. The rig is being moved in, will be overhauled and power added before starting the deep venture.

The wildcat will test a seismograph-indicated fold flanking Turner Valley anticline on the east. Its location is 3¼ miles east of Sentinal No. 1, drilled by Frank Moodie and associates to 7,350 ft. with cable tools, between 1926 and 1940. Sentinal missed Turner Valley anticline, whose crest lies within 3,400 ft. of surface 1½ miles to the west, and wound up far short of the Madison lime, in the Cardium sand topped at 7,308 ft. The well, which had encouraging but noncommercial oil and gas shows in higher formations, was finally abandoned last year.

Anglo Canadian's principal objective is the Madison limestone, source of Turner oil and gas. The lime is looked for around 10,000 ft. The company has under lease about 20,000 acres of Crown, C. P. R., C. & E. and freehold rights, covering indicated structure. A substantial part of these rights was secured earlier this year under agreement with Shell Oil Company of Canada, which carried out the seismograph survey.

* * *

Expands Survey Units

Three American oil companies have further expanded geophysical programs in Alberta, to add to an over-all program by the oil industry which is by far the greatest in Canadian history. With addition of two more seismograph parties, starting work this week, the geophysical program in Alberta involves a total of 49 parties, including 39 seismograph units, 9 gravitymeters and one magnetometer. The additions are by Socony-Vacuum and the Barnsdall-Honolulu team.

Socony-Vacuum Exploration Co., principal Alberta exploration unit of big Socony-Vacuum Oil, has brought in its third contract seismograph party — another Geophysical Service Inc. unit. The party arrived during the week end, will join two other G.S.I. parties in exploration of Socony's extensive Crown and C. P. R. reservations east and north-east of Calgary. Socony also has a gravitymeter party at work on these holdings.

Alberta to Ship Coal to Japan

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON — Bulk of coal contracts amounting to 350,000 tons for Japan probably will be supplied from mines on Alberta's Coal Branch, it has been learned here.

It has been reported in Montreal that an export firm has contracted to ship 100,000 tons of coal, for use in the Japanese steel industry.

The Pacific Coast Co. of Seattle also has contracted to ship 250,000 tons of coal to Japan, it is learned. All loadings are to be made at Vancouver or Nanaimo. In preparation for the movement, U. S. railway cars were being sought in recent weeks.

100 Municipalities Get 1948 'Wartime' Houses

Here's Ottawa's official summary of the Central Mortgage & Housing Corp. 1948 rental housebuilding program as it stood under "firm and other" agreement with 104 municipalities four weeks after the June 1 deadline for municipal applications.

Totals shown here may be trimmed in some cases before the new Aug. 1 deadline for definite commitment of serviced land by the municipality (The Financial Post, July 17).

Meanwhile, these are the cities, towns and urban townships which have been most active in negotiating for further building of "wartime housing." At June 28, just under 4,800 units were under contract or under construction, since when about 1,000 have been added to this total. Final program to go ahead may add something like a further 2,400 units and bring the total to about 8,200 or about 70% of a targeted 12,000 (6,600 last year).

Municipality	Total houses	Started	Awarded	Award Pends	Tenders Called	Under negotiation
ONTARIO						
Arnprior	25					25
Belleville	104		104			
Bracebridge	35					35
Brantford	103			103		
Brockville	75					75
Chesley	25		25			
Cobourg	50				50	
Collingwood	100					100
Dryden	50	50				
Essex	50					50
Fergus	50					50
Ft. Erie	35	35				
Ft. Frances	25					25
Ft. William	100	100				
Galt	100					100
Gananoque	25					25
Guelph	79			79		
Hamilton	—					..
Hespeler	—					—
Ingersoll	—					—
Kenora	50					50
Kingston Tp.	50					50
London (DND)	44					44
London	500					500
Meaford	25					25
Napanee	25					25
Newmarket	50				50	
Niagara-on-Lake	—					50
North Bay	50					50
Orangeville	25					25
Orillia	50			50		
Oshawa	56			56		
Owen Sound	25			25		
Pembroke	50					50
Peterborough	200		200			
Port Arthur	71		71			
Port Hope	25					25
Renfrew	40					40
St. Thomas	61	61				
Sarnia	187		187			
Sault Ste. Marie	110				110	
Scarborough Tp.	—					—
Simcoe	25					25
Stamford Tp.	—					—
Stratford	100			100		
Sydney Tp.	50					50
Thorold	75	75				
Waterloo	100					100
Windsor	500	500				
Wingham	50	50				
Woodstock	50					50
Sub-totals	3,675	871	587	413	210	1,594
QUEBEC						
Aylmer	100					100
Chicoutimi	50					50
Cowansville	50					50
Farnham	50					50
Hull	300					300
Maniwaki	30				30	
Montreal	32					32
Quebec City	200					200
St. Lambert	80				80	
Sherbrooke	50		50			
Val d'Or	88					88
Sub-totals	1,050	nil	50	nil	110	870
MARITIMES						
Amherst	35		35			
Campbellton	47				47	
Charlottetown	29		29			
Fredericton	200	200				
Halifax	305	305				
New Glasgow	50		50			
Saint John	270	270				
Saint John	205	205				
Stellarton	60		60			
Trenton	65		65			
Sub-totals	1,266	980	229	nil	47	nil
PRAIRIES						
Brandon	100	100				
Calgary	300					300
E. Kildonan	60	60				
Edmonton	250		250			
Ft. Garry	30			30		
Leduc	25					25
Lethbridge	100	100				
Lloydminster	50					50
Medicine Hat	100		100			
Moose Jaw	100	100				
N. Battleford	50	50				
Prince Albert	100	100				
Red Deer	50				50	
Regina	300					300
St. Boniface	200	200				
St. James	50					50
St. Vital	100					100
Selkirk	50				50	
Swift Current	75					75
Weyburn	50	50				
Winnipeg	300					300
Yorkton	58	58				
Sub-total	2,498	818	350	30	100	1,200
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Courtenay	40				40	
Cranbrook	25				25	
Kamloops	100				100	
Penticton	100	100				
Prince George	50					50
Rossland	50					50
Salmon Arm	26					26
Trail	125					125
Vancouver	1,300	600				700
Vernon	100	100				
Victoria	100	50				50
Sub-totals	2,016	850	nil	nil	165	1,001
Grand Totals	10,485	[illegible]	1,226	443	632	4,665

Grain Picture Improves Average Crop Hopes

(Special Correspondence)

WINNIPEG—Crop prospects in Western Canada have greatly improved as a result of July rains, but it is, as yet, difficult to assess the extent of improvement. In much of Western Saskatchewan and a considerable part of Eastern Alberta, former outlook was for something approaching disaster. Even if the prospect can now be described as merely poor, it is nevertheless greatly better than before. Eastern Saskatchewan and most of Alberta can hope for an average crop, and in many districts something well above average. In Manitoba, the outlook has been good almost since seeding, and it now comes close to being excellent.

Over practically the whole territory, there has been enough moisture to produce a very good crop. The trouble has been in the timing of the rains. For the most part there was more than enough rain in the early spring, and July rains have been well above average. But general June rains were lacking; although some areas had plentiful showers, others were very dry.

Where crops were seeded early, the grain germinated well, and was able to get its roots well down into the subsoil moisture, which, over the whole West was comparatively good. But late-sown crops, although germinating well, as a rule, and making a fairly good start, were brought to a standstill when top soil moisture was dried out by a few hot days. Such crops, preserving a healthy appearance, stood for a considerable time without development, needing only a good rain to enable the roots to push farther down into the subsoil moisture, which, although frequently abundant was just out of reach.

That condition, which existed practically everywhere, was cured in sufficient time in Manitoba, and elsewhere the change came with varying degrees of timeliness. Over most of Western Saskatchewan, the crops had advanced too far toward maturity before the change came, for anything more than limited recovery. They had headed out on short straw, and the best which could be hoped for, was that the small heads would be enabled to fill fairly well.

There is widespread disagreement among competent observers as to how far improvement may have gone, and as to what production possibilities still are. Usually, the Western crop outlook is at its maximum at the end of June, with a big crop a possibility if all hopes then existing should be realized. Then, almost every day in July results in some deterioration. This year the outlook, quite contrary to usual experience, has improved greatly during July. All that is now certain is that there is a great deal of very good crop, and a great deal that is very poor.

Urge PFAA Benefits Be More Flexible

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—The Western Union of Municipalities at a conference here urged the Dominion Government to amend the Prairie Farm Assistance Act so as "to remove existing inequalities and to provide greater flexibility in the application of benefits" under this legislation.

Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner, present at the conference, agreed to consider the following requested amendments at the next session of Parliament:

1. That the area for determining eligibility for PFFA benefits be reduced from the township to the half-township basis, the division to be either from north to south or from east to west, according to location of good and poor crop areas within the township.
2. That the nine-section rectangular block which may be added to an eligible township be reduced to six sections to provide greater flexibility in both the size and shape of the areas which may be added to an eligible township.

Mr. Gardiner voiced doubt as to the ability of Saskatchewan and Alberta to carry a scheme of crop insurance unassisted. He said that on the record of PFAA collections and payments in these provinces, cost of all-risk scheme of crop insurance would be extremely high.

Wheat Shortage Hits Millers In West, Causes Shutdowns

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—Shortage of wheat has forced the closing of several small flour mills in the western provinces while the larger ones have been operating on curtailed supplies for several weeks.

No relief is in sight until the new crop comes on the market. The whole difficulty is a question of supply, which started with the small crop of 1947. Of the 319 million bushels produced, about 245 millions will have been marketed by the end of the crop year on July 31.

The British contract absorbed 160 million bushels. Part of the contract was in flour which left only 85 millions to provide for a domestic consumption of 75 millions and for export to other countries.

Thus between the British contract and domestic demand, and lower grade wheat being diverted to feed purposes, all the available supplies have been absorbed.

Highest Grind Ever

In the previous crop year in which there was a big crop, 130 million bushels was allocated for domestic and export supplies, with the results the mills had the highest grind in their history.

In the current crop year, now nearing its close, the grind was about 100 million bushels with the result that all the mills have had to come down from their volume in the 1946-47 year.

About two months ago 71 small mills were operating on the Prairies. Some had already closed and of those then operating, some have had to close since.

Most of them had been allocated some wheat to produce flour for the British contract. Of those which got allocations, most elected to make their grind all at once, rather than even it out for the year.

At July 8 there was only 14,500,000 bushels of wheat in country elevators while a year ago there was 20 millions. At the same date the total visible supply of commercial wheat was 46 millions compared with 64 millions on the same date last year.

Helicopters Enrolled To Battle Tree Pests

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY — Helicopters have been put to work near here to help forestry officials fight pests which have been devastating fir trees throughout the Windermere district. The 'copters, operated by Okanagan Airways, are spraying trees over an estimated 17,000 acres, with a mixture of DDT, fuel oil and solvent.

Attendance Record Set For Calgary Stampede

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—With the "greatest outdoor show of its kind" all over for this year, the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede chalked up a record attendance during the six days, July 5 to 10 with 376,983 admissions as compared with 334,646 during 1947. Every day saw new attendance records set.

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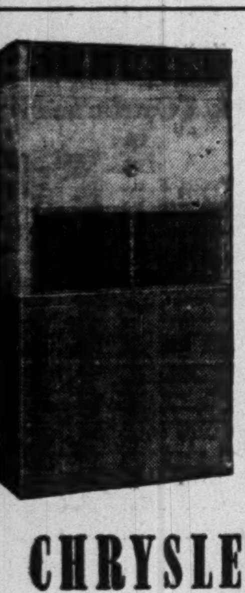

Cool Stores make for Increased Sales
—when your customers enjoy summer shopping comfort with
CHRYSLER AIRTEMP
"PACKAGED" AIR CONDITIONERS

Make Chrysler Airtemp "Packaged" Air Conditioning a "magnet" to draw customers to your store or restaurant when the summer mercury soars! "Packaged" Air Conditioners quickly pay for themselves with increased hot-weather business! Stale, muggy air is filtered-clean, dehumidified and sent out with cool, sparkling mountain-air freshness . . . *to make customers linger . . . and buy!*

Let us show you how you can attract increased hot-weather trade . . . with the *low-cost* operation of Chrysler Airtemp "Packaged" Air Conditioners!

AUTOMATIC FURNACES - COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION
WINTER AIR CONDITIONERS
MADE IN CANADA BY CANADIANS, THUS CONSERVING U. S. DOLLAR EXCHANGE
Automatically Yours — HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION
IN CANADA
THERM-O-RITE PRODUCTS LIMITED
Montreal Trust Bldg., Toronto

Money in Our Pockets Four Times 1938 Volume

How much currency is there in Canada and how does the total volume compare with prewar?

According to an estimate in the last issue of the Bank of Canada's Statistical Summary, there was, excluding money in the chartered banks' tills, $1,110 millions of currency in Canada almost $89 for each of Canada's 12.5 millions population.

On Dec. 31, 1938, the total amount was $238 millions or about $21.50 per capita. Thus according to the statistics the average man in Canada now is carrying in his pocket about four times as much money as he did before the war. Of course the ordinary man doesn't carry anywhere near this much, the word average covering shop tills, the wallets of the wealthy as well as the worn pockets of Joe Doakes. The increase in the total holdings of currency is due to a number of reasons. Prices of goods and services are higher, the level of employment and wages is high. People accordingly have the money to spend and find that their daily routine expenditures are much higher than they were.

For example, the price of a haircut has almost doubled. Cost of a restaurant meal is up substantially. Cigarettes and tobacco cost more. So people have to carry more money to meet their small every day expenditures. Storekeepers have to keep more change in their tills. As the public demand for currency rose the authorities issued more.

The big increase took place during the war years and since the war ended, the rate of increase has been tending to flatten out.

A noticeable feature is that while the total amount of currency has increased the big rise seems to have been in bank notes as compared to subsidiary coin.

Paper money is made up of three main items; Bank of Canada notes; notes of the chartered banks still in circulation (a steadily decreasing quantity); old notes of the Dominion of Canada issued prior to the establishment of the Bank of Canada (volume of these still outstanding is estimated to be quite small). Bank of Canada notes are the big factor.

How the volume of currency in Canada has increased in the last 20 years was indicated in the House of Commons just before parliament prorogued by Gleason Belzile, parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Finance in answer to questions by Social Credit member P. H. Ashby, as follows:

How much new paper money was issued in each of the years 1927 to 1947?

Total active note circulation (Bank of Canada notes, Dominion notes, in public circulation and chartered bank note circulation, the latter being an approximate figure since 1944), was as follows:

	Amount outstanding Dec. 31	Net change in year
	Millions of $	
1926	209	....
1927	215	+ 6
1928	222	+ 7
1929	213	— 9
1930	184	— 29
1931	175	— 9
1932	157	— 18
1933	162	+ 5
1934	173	+ 11
1935	183	+ 10
1936	200	+ 17
1937	214	+ 14
1938	216	+ 2
1939	253	+ 37
1940	347	+ 94
1941	449	+102
1942	619	+170
1943	769	+150
1944	910	+141
1945	989	+ 79
1946	1,030	+ 41
1947	1,029	— 1

What companies made this paper money?

They were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company and the British American Bank Note Co.

What were the denominations of this paper money?

Dominion notes were issued in denominations of 25 cents, $1, $2, $4, $5, $50, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $50,000; Bank of Canada notes in denominations of $1, $2, $5, $10, $20, $25, $50, $100,, $500, and $1,000; chartered bank notes in denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100.

How much metal money was issued between 1927 and 1947?

Amount of subsidiary coins estimated outstanding was as follows.

	Amount outstanding Dec. 31	Net change in year
	Millions of $	
1926	30	.....
1927	30	.....
1928	31	+ 1
1929	32	+ 1
1930	32	.....
1931	33	+ 1
1932	33	.....
1933	33	.....
1934	34	+ 1
1935	34	.....
1936	34	.....
1937	35	+ 1
1938	37	+ 2
1939	39	+ 2
1940	45	+ 6
1941	49	+ 4
1942	54	+ 5
1943	64	+ 10
1944	69	+ 5
1945	74	+ 5
1946	76	+ 2
1947	76	.....
1948	..	.....

What were the denominations of this metal money?

Subsidiary coins are issued in denominations of one cent, five cents, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.

Has any other kind of legal money besides the above been created and issued by any institution or individuals in Canada?

Legal tender money in Canada consists of Bank of Canada notes; silver coin for payments up to $10; nickel coin for payments up to $5; and bronze coins for payments up to 25 cents. In addition gold coins of Canada in denominations of $2.50, $5, $10, and $20, gold coins of the United States in denominations of $5, $10, and $20 and the British sovereign or any other gold coin of the United Kingdom being a multiple or division of the sovereign are legal tender in Canada.

The amount of paper notes and metal coin in circulation of course is only a small part of the actual money supply which includes bank deposits. Thus while the Bank of Canada estimates the active currency outside the banks on May 31 at $1,110 millions, when we add deposits which can be transferred by cheque the actual amount of money is $3,970 millions.

BANK OF CANADA

	July 14, 1948	July 7, 1948
Liabilities	$	$
Capital paid-up .	5,000,000	5,000,000
Rest fund	10,050,367	10,050,367
Notes in circ. ...	1,216,462,820	1,216,707,929
Deposits: Dom. .	148,496,373	152,555,993
Chart. banks. .	503,313,726	526,815,979
Other	94,201,207	93,921,682
Total deposits ..	746,011,306	773,292,654
Liabs. payable in sterling U.S.A. and for'n. gold currencies:		
Deposits	1.183,591	183,591
All other liabs. .	16,009,211	16,528,302
Total liabs.	1,994,717,295	2,021,763,843
Assets		
Sterling & for'n. exchange	1,183,591	183,591
Other currencies	91,209	96,456
Total	1,274,800	280,047
Subsid. coin	218,945	219,670
Investments:		
Dom. govt. shs.	1,157,119,873	1,167,428,883
Oth. Dom. gov.	774,165,853	790,941,156
Total invest.	1,931,285,726	1,958,370,039
Ind. Dev. Bank		
Total share cap. at cost	25,000,000	25,000,000
Premises	2,415.583	2,415,416
All other assets	34,522,241	35,478,671
Total assets	1,994,717,295	2,021,763,848

A. J. L. HASKELL

has been appointed to the newly created post of deputy general manager of the Bank of Montreal; was formerly an assistant general manager.

Winnipeg Area Business Brisk In First Half

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG — Apart from a substantial decrease in building permits, the mid-year statistical bulletin of the Winnipeg Chamber of Commerce records encouraging business prospects through the city's trade territory.

Dollar value of trade turnover has kept high, although increasing costs and higher prices are a factor in the volume. Some of the facts reported in bulletin are:—

1. Power utilities have had greater demands than ever for industrial and commercial power. For the five-month period up to May 31, Winnipeg power utilities have generated 930,551,830 k.w. hrs., against 916,171,820 for the same 1947 period. Practically all this increase is due to firm power deliveries to industrial, commercial and residential customers. There has been little change in delivery of secondary power.

2. Employment and payrolls are up over last year. Up to April 1, the employment index for Winnipeg was 154.1 as compared with 151.9 last year reckoning the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100. For Manitoba the index was 151.1 compared with 149.1 for the same period in 1947.

3. Telephone installations continue to increase, with a huge backlog of unfilled orders. To May 31 the total number in the province was 108,615, against 105,827 on the same date a year ago.

4. Bank clearings are up. At June 20 the total was $2,232,908,847 ($1,989,881,716 for the same time in 1947).

5. Cars of revenue freight on the western division of Canadian railways from Jan. 1 to June 12 were 563,438 (582,996 last year). Floods in British Columbia were a big factor in the decrease.

6. Customs and excise receipts up to June 20 were $14,543,016 ($18,146,403 last year). Import restrictions accounted for much of the reduction.

7. Post office revenue up to May 31 was $2,292,407, a gain of 6%.

8. Power sales of the Manitoba Power Commission for the first four months of 1948 were up 28%.

9. Mineral production in the province for the first half of 1948 was a third above last year's figure . . . $12,023,200, against $9,135,509 last year.

10. Dividends paid by Manitoba companies to June 30 were $5,683,437 ($4,304,471 a year ago).

BULL DOG GUMMED for EXTRA SECURITY!
GLOBE ENVELOPES LIMITED
Makers of Well Gummed Envelopes
Montreal Ottawa TORONTO Winnipeg Vancouver

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $80,000,000

Steel Industry Seen Growing On West Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER — Possibility of the growth of a steel industry on the West Coast is seen with the report that the owners of Vancouver Rolling Mills Ltd. and Pacific Bolt Manufacturing Co. have acquired B.C. Tube Works Ltd. here.

The B.C. Tube Works, which was built several years ago by the late Ben Hethey and his brother Axel Hethey, manufactured cast iron pipe and pig iron by a relatively new process developed by Axel Hethey.

Vancouver Rolling Mills, one of the first "steel" mills on the coast, was completed this year, and has been manufacturing steel rods and other items for fabricating in the company's Pacific Bolt plant. No announcement of purchase price has been made.

It is thought that operations of the three plants will be integrated into what might develop into a steel industry on the Pacific Coast.

C. D. Hobbs is head of both the bolt company and the rolling mill, and other prominent B.C. businessmen are on the directorate.

NEW JASON MINES advises that by July 12 agreement H. R. Bain guarantees the company's indebtedness with Imperial Bank of Canada up to an amount of $56,000; underwrote 200,000 shares at 5 cents and 265,000 shares at 17 cents for a total of $55,050, payable $13,500 down and balance $10,000 a month; optioned 868,533 shares at 17 to 35 cents per share. Upon issue of underwritten stock issued capital will be 2,131,335 shares.

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BOOKS FOR BUSINESSMEN

THE ROLE OF INVENTORIES IN BUSINESS CYCLES, by Moses Abromovitz, published by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., New York, 26 pages including two charts, price 50c.

Dr. Abromovitz outlines his findings in his extensive investigation of inventory fluctuations. Merely a summary in its nature, much of the economic evidence is left for portrayal in a full report soon to be published.

Following up the work of associate Dr. Simon Kuznets, the author has made a close study of the fluctuations of manufacturers' inventory stocks and their relation with the business cycle. Attempting to find a causal relationship between the two, he arrives at a number of interesting and thought-provoking conclusions.

In these days of shortened inventories and economic speculation, this study throws new light on the problems of inventory stocks accumulation.

DIVERSIFIED MINING INTERESTS (CANADA) July 1 option on 57,142 shares at 35 cents has not been exercised. Negotiations are proceeding with underwriter Atlas Finance Co.

Enjoy
water sports
without danger

Swimming, canoeing, rowing, sailing, fishing—these enter into most vacation plans. But too often, holidays bring tragedies—over 1000 Canadians drown each year. The Canadian Red Cross Society water safety rules are printed here in the hope that both adults and children will learn them, respect them, and *obey* them.

RED CROSS Rules for Water Safety

1. **Learn to swim safely.** Join a swim class sponsored by Red Cross or other recognized organizations. Know your own limitations as a swimmer.
2. **Learn artificial respiration.** The briefest delay in applying it may cost a life.
3. **Where to swim.** If possible, swim in a supervised area. Investigate unknown water before swimming or diving. Respect "DANGER" signs.
4. **When to swim.** Late morning and afternoon are the safest hours in which to swim.
5. **Temperature and time.** Between 70° and 80° is best (warmer water relaxes too much, colder exhausts). 30 minutes is long enough in the water for the average swimmer.
6. **Swimming after eating.** Wait at least 2 hours after eating a regular meal before swimming.
7. **Panic** contributes to most accidents. Learn to scull and tread water. Novices must stay in shallow water while learning to swim.
8. **Exhaustion.** Avoid over-activity before a swim. Over-exertion while swimming, and extremely cold water also contribute to exhaustion.
9. **Always have a companion** when fishing, swimming or boating. *Never* swim alone.
10. **Reaching aids.** Learn how to use all reaching aids; how to use floating objects to support yourself; how to throw handline and ring buoy.
11. **Cramps.** If hit by stomach cramps, scull to support yourself and call for help. To ease leg cramps, take a deep breath, submerge, and seize cramped muscles with thumb and fingers of one hand, pressing through the muscles to meet those of the other hand.
12. **Currents.** Never buck a current. Swim diagonally across and with its flow. If unable to reach shore, drift to save strength and call for help. If caught by an undertow, go with it and swim diagonally upwards to the surface.
13. **Weeds.** Use gentle, slow drawing and shaking movements to get out of weeds. Swim *with* the current, not against it, until freed.
14. **Boating.** If capsized, hang onto the boat and call for help. *Never* enter a canoe unless you are an experienced, competent swimmer.

N-23

Gooderham & Worts LIMITED
Distillers • Toronto
Established 1832
Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832. Goodeham & Worts Mill in foreground.

THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

Montreal and Toronto Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver

WEEK ENDING JULY 16

Range 1948 High	Range 1948 Low	Div R'te $	July 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 9	Week end. July 16 H	L	Cl'se
19¾	12¾	....	...	Abitibi N.	3707	18¼	18¼	17¾	18
21¼	17¼	1.50	7.4	Do. $1.50 p.	3151	20¾	20¼	20	20¼
39	35½	2.50	6.7	Do. $2.50 p. n	50	38	37½	37½	37½
19½	16½	1.00	5.3	Acadia Atlan A	85	19	19	19	19
101¾	98	5.00	4.9	Do. 5% pref.	25	101¾	101¼	101¼	101¼
12¾	9	†.25	...	Acme Glove	325	11¾	12¼	12	12¼
9	7½	.50	6.2	Agnew Surp.	100	8¼	8	8	8
59½	33¼	....	...	Algoma Steel	2355	51	51	48¾	48¾
25½	24	1.00	3.9	Alum. of Can. p	895	25½	25½	25½	25¾
65½	43	2.00	3.5	Aluminium N.	1933	61	61	57	57
10	6½	†▲.15	..	Andian Nat.	50	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
49	45	2.25	5.4	Ang. Can. T. p	50	45	46½	46½	46½
7¾	5¼	.60	8.6	Argus	1525	7	7	6¾	7
83	67	4.50	5.9	Do. 4½% p.	11	75½	76	75	76
.75	.20	.	...	Do. warr.	800	.45	.65	.55	.65
30	24¼	1.00+†.15		Asbestos	390	26	27¼	26½	26½
14¾	11	.60	4.2	Ashdown Hdwe	735	13¾	14¼	14	14¾
68½	61	†▲1.14	..	As. T. & T.A. p	25	63	68½	68½	68½
13½	10	1.00	7.8	Atlas Steels	1420	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
8	7¾	.50	..	Auto Electric A	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5¾	4	.40	8.9	Auto Fabric B	150	4	4½	4	4½
21½	20	.80	4.0	Bk. Can. Nat.	240	20	20	20	20
28	25	.80+†.10		Bk. Montreal	4195	26½	26½	26¾	26¾
38	34¼	1.20+†.20		Bk. N. Scotia	475	36½	36½	36½	36½
38½	34½	1.20	3.5	Bk. Toronto	180	35	35	34½	34½
22	17	1.50	7.1	Bathurst Pr. A.	448	21½	21¾	21	21
7	3½	.	...	Do. "B"	50	4¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
22¾	18½	1.00	4.8	Beaver Lumber	50	21¾	21	21	21
20	17¾	1.00	5.6	Do. A	298	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
163	158	7.00	4.4	Belding Cort. p	3	160	160	160	160
9½	7½	.60	6.9	Belgium Glove.	1300	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
17	16	1.00	5.9	Do. pref.	430	17	17	17	17
174¾	160	8.00	4.8	Bell Telephone	1689	168	169¾	167½	168
18½	17	1.00	5.8	Bertram & S. A	50	18	17½	17½	17½
1.00	.35	▲.06	..	Brand & Millen	400	.40	.40	.35	.35
22½	17	2.00	10.1	Brazilian Tr.	3568	19¾	20	19½	19¾
16½	13½	.60+†.30		Brew & Distil	55	14	13¾	13½	13¾
25	20	1.00	4.1	Brit. Amer. Oil	2165	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
27½	23¾	.93¾	3.5	Do. pref. n	2120	26½	26¾	26½	26½
99	90	4.00	4.4	B.C. Elec 4% p	30	92	92	92	92
4¾	2¾	.30	7.5	B.C. Forest	4045	4	4	3¾	4
14¾	10½	.75	5.8	B.C. Packers A	10	13½	14½	14½	14½
7½	3¾	.25	3.6	Do. "B"	260	7	7¼	7	7
27	24¾	1.60	6.3	B.C. Power A.	700	26½	26½	25¾	25¾
3½	1½	.	...	Do. "B"	3226	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
135	72	.	...	B.C. Pulp & P.	60	117	118	115	115
100	98¾	5.00	5.1	British Rub. Pf	115	100	99¾	98¾	98¾
6½	3¾		...	Brown Co	10707	4½	4¾	4½	4½
115½	78½	.	...	Do. pref.	1650	113½	113½	108¾	108¾
36	21	1.20	3.9	Bruck S. Mills	1871	34¼	34	31	31
35	28¼	1.40	4.0	Building Prod.	705	35	35	34¾	34¾
15	10¾	.60+†.15		Burlington St'l	135	13¾	14	13½	14
31	21	2.25	7.3	Burns & Co. A	325	28½	31	30	31

Range 1948 High	Range 1948 Low	Div R'te $	July 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 9	Week end. July 16 H	L	Cl'se
3½	2	•	...	Fleet Aircraft	1205	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
27	21	1.00+†.50		Ford Motor A.	1790	25	25¼	24¾	24¾
25	19	1.40	5.9	Foundation Co.	50	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
62	42½	3.00+†.50		Fraser Cos.	1163	60¼	60½	59	59½
98¾	90	4.50	5.0	Freiman pref.	30	92	93	90	90
94	86¾	4.00	4.4	Gair of Can. p	5	88	90½	90½	90½
20	18½	1.20+†.10		Gatineau Pwr.	195	19	19¾	19	19¼
108	101	5.00	4.8	Do. pref.	115	106	106	105	105
111¼	107½	5.50	5.0	Do. 5½%	35	110	110½	110	110
4	2½	.	...	Gen. Bakeries	485	3¼	3	2¾	2¾
17½	14	.80	5.0	Gen. St. Wares	258	16	16½	16	16½
106½	99½	5.00	4.9	Do. pref.	80	105	103¼	102¾	102¾
118	101	4.00+†3.00		Goodyear T.	20	116	115	114	114
53	49	2.00	3.9	Do. pref.	75	51½	51½	51½	51½
11	10	.50	4.6	Gord. MacK. A.	35	11	10¾	10¾	10¾

Range 1948 High	Range 1948 Low	Div R'te $	July 16 Y'ld %		Sales	Last July 9	Week end. July 16 H	L	Cl'se
96	69½	4.00	4.3	Wabasso Cot.	180	94	94	93	93
31¾	24	1.50+†.37½		Walker-Good	4390	27¾	28¾	26¾	26¾
13½	10½	.80	6.7	Waterous Ltd.	38	12½	13	12	12
14½	13	.80	6.2	Do. "A"	40	13½	13	13	13
33½	26¾	1.00+▲.50		Westeel	40	32	32½	32½	32½
20	18½	1.60	8.9	West Brew	50	19¾	19½	19½	19½
25	21	.	...	West Grocers	402	25	22	22	22
36½	32	2.00	6.3	Do. "A"	268	33½	33	32	32
33½	29	1.40	4.8	Do. pref.	335	30	29	29	29
20	17¾	.80+†.10		Westminster P.	50	20	19½	19½	19½
28	21¾	.80	3.2	Weston George	290	25½	25¾	25	25
101¾	97	4.50	4.5	Do. 4½% pref	160	99	100½	100	100
21	18	1.00	5.6	Wilsils	50	19	18	18	18
12½	12¾	.	...	J. C. Wilson	125	12½	12½	12¾	12¾
12	9	.	...	Windsor Hotel.	60	10½	10½	10½	10½
28½	20½	1.00	3.6	Winnipeg El.	6521	26½	28½	26½	27½
100	95	5.00	5.1	Do. pref.	42	97½	98	97	98
8½	6½	.	...	York Knit. A. n	185	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾

†Paid or payable in 1948. ▪Paid in 1946.
xOn arrears. ‡Extras. ▲N. Y. funds.
♦Paid in 1947. §Net after income taxes.
•Dividend deferred ♦♦For each 20 shares held

Mining Stocks

Week Ended July 16

Range 1948 High	Low	Div. Rate $	July 16 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last July 9	Week Ending July 16 High	Low	Close
.90	.60	.....	....	Akaitcho	4,600	.75	.75	.71	.75

Oil Stocks

Range 1948 High	Low	Div. Rate $	July 16 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last July 9	Week Ending July 16 High	Low	Close
.19	.10½	.....	...	So. Brazeau	6,700	.11½	.12	.11	.11½
.70	.24		....	So. W. Pete	1,000	.35	.35	.35	.35
.10	.08	§.01½	....	Sunset	2,750	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
.34	.23	.....	....	Superior	23,200	.30	.32	.30	.31
1.50	1.15	.....	....	Texas Can.	545	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
.55	.20	.....	....	Turner V.	45	.35	.40	.40	.40
.15½	.06	.....	....	United Oils	1,300	.08	.08	.07	.07½
.19	.12	.....	....	Vanalta	6,000	.14½	.14	.14	.14
.36	.20	.....	....	Vulcan	637	.26	.26	.25	.26
.08	.04	.....	....	Wellington	2,500	.04	.04	.04	.04

*N. Y. Funds. x Extra. ‡ Paid in 1946. ‡ Capital Repayment
♦ Dividend deferred. § Paid in 1947. † Paid or payable in 1948.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal	Toronto	Calgary	Vancouver	New York
July 19	174,200	710,000	100,807	57,678	3,130,900
July 17	......	......	......	......	......
July 16	119,300	513,000	79,300	58,086	2,150,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47,452	......	2,010,000
July 14	142,600	569,000	66,331	55,007	1,630,000
July 13	111,700	446,000	53,109	41,360	1,470,000

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	July 17 Bid	Ask
Scarfe & Co. A	.80	14¼	14¼	14¾
Scythes & Co.	.76+†.19	14	14	15
Do. pref.	1.25	25½	25½	..
Shirrif's pref.	1.00	20¼	20	20¼
Silknit	.60	15	15	16
Do. pref.	2.00	35	..	42
Silver'ds, W.D. pf.	5.00	99¾	..	99
Simon & Sons pf.	5.00	103	..	..

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Acadia Atlantic A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. pf. 5%	1.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Agnew-Surpass	.12	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Alum. of Can.	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 1
Aluminium Ltd.	.50	Sep. 4	Aug. 6
Anglo-Can. Tel. 4½% pf.	.56¼	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Anglo-Huronian	.10	Jul. 23	Jun. 25
Anglo-Nfld. Dev.	1.00	Jul. 26	Jun. 16
Argus	.15	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Asbestos	.25+.05	Sep. 30	Sep. 1
Atlas Steels	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 5
Ault & Wiborg. pf.	1.37½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Aunor Gold	.05	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Bk. of Montreal	.20	Sep. 1	Jul. 31
Bk. of Toronto	.30	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Bk. of Nova Scotia	.30	Aug. 2	Jul. 16
Barber Ellis	.25+.12½	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Bathurst Pwr. A	.37½	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Beaver Lumber	.50	Aug. 2	Jul. 10
Do. A	.25	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do. pf.	.35	Oct. 2	Sep. 10
Beld.-Cort.	1.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 7% pf.	1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
J. Bertram & Sons "A"	.25	Aug. 14	Jul. 31
Blue Ribbon, pf.	.62½	Aug. 1	Jul. 21
Brantford Roof.	.40	Aug. 3	Jul. 15
Brit. Rubber 5% pf.	1.25	Jul. 31	Jul. 15
B. C. Forest	.15	Aug. 2	Jul. 29
B. C. Pulp pf.	1.75	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Bruck Mills	.30	Sep. 15	Aug. 2
Stan. Brock A	.15	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Do. "B"	.10	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Burns & Co., A	.25	July 24	July 7
Do.	.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 7
Do., Cl. B	.25	Jul. 24	Jul. 7
Do., Cl. B	.25	July 24	July 7
Do.	.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 7
Butterfly Hose., pf.	3.50	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Caldwell Lin.	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 1st pf.	.38	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 2nd pf.	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Can. & Dom. Sugar	.20	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Can. Fdy. & Forg. A	.37½	Sep. 15	Aug. 27
Can. Inv. Fund	.06	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Can. North. Pwr.	.15	Jul. 26	Jun. 18
Can. South. Rlwy.	†1.50	Aug. 2	Jun. 23
Can. Bk. of Comm.	.20	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Candn. Bronze	.50	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 9
Candn. Brew.	.50	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Candn. Car	.20	Aug. 23	Jul. 29
Do. A	.25	Aug. 23	Jul. 29
Can. Converters A.	.18¾	Jul. 31	Jun. 29
Candn. Food Pro.	.18¾	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. "A"	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 4½ pf.	1.12½	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Candn. Int. Invest.	1.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Candn. Ind. Ltd.	.17½	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Candn. Invest. Corp.	.10	Aug. 10	Jul. 5
Candn. Invest. Fund Sp. & Ord.	.05	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Candn. Oil	.20	Aug. 15	Jul. 15
Candn. Pac. Rly. pf.	2%	Aug. 2	Jul. 1
Candn. Utilities	1.25	Aug. 15	Jul. 30
Candn. Vickers pf.	1.75	Aug. 1	Jul. 10
Candn. W. Lumber	.10	Oct. 15	Sep. 17
Coast Brew.	.06	Aug. 2	Jul. 14
Commonwealth Int.	.05	Aug. 15	Jul. 15
Cockshutt Plow	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Chatco Steel	.25	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Do. pf.	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Cochrane-Dun. "A"	.20	Aug. 14	Jul. 31
Do. pf.	.30	Aug. 14	Jul. 31
Commoil Ltd.	.00½	Aug. 25	Aug. 10
Conduits Nat.	.25	Aug. 9	Jul. 30
Confed. Life 30% pd	1.50	Sep. 15	Sep. 10
Craig Bit	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 19
Crown Cork	.50	Aug. 16	Jul. 16
Davies Pet.	.01	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Davis Leather "A"	.37½	Sep. 1	Aug. 2
Do. "B"	.17½	Sep. 1	Aug. 2
Dome Mines	.17½	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Dom. & Ang. Inv. p	1.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Dom. Bank	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Dom. Bridge	.30	Aug. 25	Jul. 30
Dom. Fabrics	.20	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 1st pf.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Do. 2nd pf.	.37½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Dom. Malting	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 5
Do. 5% pfd.	1.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 5
Dom. Oilcloth	.40	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Dom. Scot. Inv. pf.	.50	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Dom. Stores	.37½	Sep. 15	Aug. 18
Dom. Tar & Chem.	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 2
Dom. Woollens	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Donnacona Pap., p.	1.12½	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Dryden Paper	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Enamel & Heating	.50	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Esmond Mills, pf.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 9
Fed. Fire Ins.	1.00	Aug. 16	Aug. 12
Fed. Grain Pf.	2.50	Aug. 15	Jul. 31
Fleury-Bissell Pf.	.25	Jul. 31	Jul 15
Fraser Cos.	.75	Jul. 26	Jun. 30
A. J. Freiman	.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. pf.	1.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Gair Co. Pf.	1.00	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Gen. Steel Wares	.20	Aug. 16	Jul. 19
Do. pf.	1.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 5
Goodyear Tire pf.	.50	Jul. 31	Jul. 10
Grafton A	.25	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Gt. West Coal	.50	Aug. 14	Jul. 31
Gypsum, Lime	.25	Sep. 7	Jul. 31
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Hallnor Mines	.07	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Howe Sound	†.50	Sep. 15	Sep. 3
Howard Smith	.25	Jul. 30	Jun. 30
Do. pfd.	.50	Jul. 20	Jun. 30
Hudson Bay M & S	1.00	Sep. 13	Aug. 13
Hydro Elec. Sec.	.20	Aug. 2	Jun. 9 xd 13 coup. 16
Do. pf.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Imperial Bank	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Imp. Tobacco 4% pf.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 22
Intnl. Holdings	.60	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Intnl. Nickel 7% pf.	†1¾%	Aug. 2	Jul. 6
Int. Utilities	†.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Jantzen Knit.	.25	Aug. 2	Jun. 15
Kerr Lake	†.05	Aug. 18	Aug. 4
Lake Dufault M.	.05	Jul. 23	Jul. 6
Lake of Woods	.40	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Do. pf.	1.75	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
Laura Secord	.20	Sep. 1	Aug. 2
L'rentide Accept. p.	.25	Jul. 31	Jul. 15
Legare Co. pf.	1.50	Aug. 16	Jul. 23
Leitch Gold	.02	Aug. 16	Jul. 30
Lewis Bros	.25	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Loblaw A & B	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 4
McArthur Chem. p.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 1
McCabe Grain A	.15	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. B	.10	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
McIntyre-Porc.	.50½	Sep. 1	Aug. 3
McLennan, McFeeley & Prior pf.	1.12½	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Do.	1.12½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Mercury Mills	.2[illegible]	Jul. 31	Jul. 15
Mid. & Pac. Grain	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Monarch Knit.	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Do. 4½% pf.	1.12½	Oct. 1	Aug. 13
Moore Corp.	.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Do. 4% pf.	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Do "A" & "B" 7% pf.	†1.75	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Mt. Royal Rice	.12½	Jul. 31	Jul. 6
Nat. Biscuit	†.40	Oct. 15	Sep. 9
Do. 7% pf.	†1.75	Aug. 31	Aug. 10
Nat. Drug & Chem.	.12½	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Do. pfd.	.15	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Nat. Hose A	.15	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Do. B	.15	Jan. 1	Dec. 3
North West Brew.	.15	Sep. 30	unstated
Noranda Mines	.75	Sep. 15	Aug. 13
North. Trusts	.40	Aug. 2	Jul. 26
Ogilvie Flour	.25	Oct. 1	Aug. 27
Do. pf.	1.75	Sep. 1	Jul. 28
Ont. Steel	.25	Aug. 14	Jul. 15
Do. 7% pfd.	1.75	Aug. 14	Jul. 15
Page-Hersey	.40	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Penmans Ltd.	.75	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Do. 6% pf.	1.50	Aug. 2	Jul. 2
Power Corp.	.30	Jul. 31	Jun. 30
Provincial Trans.	.30	Aug. 16	Jul. 30
Purity Flour	.25	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Do. pf.	.62½	Aug. 1	Jul. 9
Quebec Power	.25	Aug. 25	Jul. 16
Quinte Milk "A"	.15	Aug. 2	Jul 16
Regent Knit. Mills	.40	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Do.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Reitman's pf.	.25	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Robinson Cot.	.10	Aug. 2	Jul. 1
Rolland Pap.	.15	Aug. 16	Aug. 1
Royal Bk.	.25	Sep. 1	Jul. 31
Saguenay Pwr. pf.	1.07	Oct. 1	Sep. 8
St. Lawrence Flour	.40	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Do. pfd.	1.75	Aug. 2	Jun. 30
Scarfe & Co. A	.20	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. B	.10	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Scythes & Co.	.19	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Do. pf.	.31¼	Sep. 1	Aug. 12
Shawinigan W. & P.	.30	Aug. 25	Jul. 16
Do. 4% pf.	.50	Oct. 2	Sep. 2
Sher.-Williams	.20	Aug. 1	Jul. 2
Do "A"	.06	Aug. 1	Jul. 17
Shirriff's 5% Pf.	.25	Aug. 1	Jul. 17
Sidney Roofing	.22½	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Sigma Mines	.20	Jul. 28	Jun. 28
Simpsons A	.75	Aug. 25	Jul. 23
Do. B	1.50	Aug. 25	Jul. 23
N. Slater	.30	Aug. 2	Jul. 10
Southam Co.	.25	Aug. 16	Jul. 16
South. Can. Pwr.	.30	Aug. 16	Jul. 20
Stand. Chem.	.10	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Do. 5% pf.	1.25	Sep. 1	Jul. 30
Stand. Fuel pf.	.56¼	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Steel Co.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 7
Do. pfd.	.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 7
United Corp. A	.38	Aug. 16	Jul. 15
Do. B	.25	Aug. 31	Jul. 31
United Fuel "A" pf.	.75	Oct. 1.	Sep. 10
United Grain	1.00	Sep. 1	Jul. 31
Vanc. Pap. A	.12½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Virginia Dare 5% pf.	.31¼	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Waite Amulet	.40	Sept. 10	Aug. 10
Waterous "A"	.20	Aug. 15	Jul. 31
Wellington Fire Ins.	1.75	Aug. 16	Aug. 12
Geo. Weston Pf.	1.12½	Sep. 1	Aug. 13
Wood, Alex & James Preferred	1.75	Aug. 2	Jul. 15
Wool Combing	.40	Oct. 11	Sep. 25
Zeller's	.37½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. 5% pf.	.31¼	Aug. 1	Jul. 15
Do. 6% pf.	.37½	Aug. 1	Jul. 15

†N. Y. funds. *Initial.

Company Meetings

1948	Company	Place
July 22	Mt. Royal Rice	Montreal
July 26	Consol. Press	Toronto
July 27	Canadian Vickers	Montreal
July 28	British Dom. Oil	Calgary
July 28†	Stand. Chem.	Toronto
July 30	Legare Co.	Montreal
Sept. 9	Bell Telephone	Montreal
Sept. 24*	Beauharnois, L. & P.	Montreal

*Adjourned from May 27.
† Adjourned from June 29.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Call	Price
‡N. B. Pwr. 1st mtge. ser.	4%	1949	Jul. 13	100½
Do. 1st mtg. s f	4½%	1964	Jul. 15	103
Do.	4%	1950	Jul. 15	101
‡Ottawa Elec. Rly. 1st mtg. ser. A	2½%	1957	Aug. 12	101

‡All outstanding.

Bond Tenders

12 noon, July 22, 1948, Canadian Treasury Bills,—Dated July 23, 1948, $75,000,000, payable Oct. 22, 1948.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$19.32	$19.63	$14.85
Hogs	31.35	31.35	21.72
Copper, lb.	.21½	.21½	.21½
Sugar, raw lb.	.0520	.0520	.06185
Coffee, lb.	.26⅜	.26⅜	.24¼
Hides	.30	.29½	.28½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	166.8	166.7	148.3
Dow Jones	152.53	152.95	146.37
Fishers	174.1	174.4	150.6
Monthly Indices			
Retail (June).	154.3	153.3	134.9
W'sale (May)	150.0	148.5	125.7
U. S. (Apr.)	162.7	161.4	147.7
Gt. Brit. (Apr.)	219.3	217.2	187.1

Note: The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. †Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Coffee, No. 4 Santos. Rio Sugar 96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York.

Municipal Bonds

July 20, 1948

	Coup. %	Matur.	Bid $	Ask $	Yld. %
Victoria	3¾	'55-66	98	101	3.60
Vancouver	3	'67	93	96	3.27
Calgary	3½	'51-61	99	101	3.12
Edmonton	3½	'49-59	99	101	2.67
Regina	3	'64	92	95	3.39
Moose Jaw	3-3½	'60	97	99	3.27
Winnipeg	2¾	'66	93	96	3.03
Ottawa	3	'54	101	103	2.48
Toronto	2¾	'72	92	95	3.05
Hamilton	3	'53	101½	103½	2.25
Windsor	2½	'75	72½	75½	3.95
Quebec	2¾	'66	90	93	3.26
Halifax	3	'66	95	97	3.22
Saint John.	3½	'65	100	103	3.27
Windsor	2¾	'75	76	79	4.00
Windsor	3½	'75	89	92	3.98
Montreal	3	'70	93	96	3.25

Stocks Not Traded This Week (Continued)

	Div. rate $	Last sale	July 17 Bid	Ask
Do. 5% pref.	1.25	27½	25¾	27
Do. 6% pref.	1.50	28	28	..

▪Paid in 1946. ‡Extra. xOn arrears.
†Paid or payable in 1948. ▲N.Y. funds.
♦Paid in 1947. §Net after income taxes.
♦♦For each 20 shs. held. •Dividend deferred.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	July 17 Bid	Ask
Minto Gold	...	.02	.01¾	.02
Moneta	...	.40	.37	.39
Mosher L. L.	...	.10	.10	.14
N. Louvre	...	.05	.02	..
Newnorth	...	.03½	.03	.03¾
Norgold	...	.03	.03	..

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

July 20, 1948

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Victory Loans:			
3	June 1951 ...	103	103¾
3	Mar. 1954 ...	103¾	104¼
3	Nov. 1956 ...	103¼	104¼
3	May 1957 ...	102¾	103¾
3	Jan. 1959 ...	101¾	102¾
3	June 1960 ...	101¼	101¾
3	Feb. 1962 ...	100¾	101¼
1½	Nov. 1950 ...	100¼	100¾
3	Oct. 1963 ...	100¼	101
3	Sept. 1966 ...	100¼	101
1½	Nov. 1949 ...	100¼	100¾
1½	Nov. 1948 ...	99¾	100¼
Dom. of Canada Bonds:			
3¼	Nov. 1951 ...	100¼	100¾
3¼	Feb. 1952 ...	102¾	103¼
3	Oct. 1952 ...	101¾	102
3	June 1955 ...	101¾	102¾
3	June 1958 ...	101¾	102¼
4½	Nov. 1959 ...	103¾	104
3¼	June 1966 ...	102¾	103¾
3	Perpetual ...	98¾	99¼
4½	Nov. 1958 ...	100¼	101¼
Dom. Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Nat. Railways:			
3	Jan. 1959 ...	101	102
4½	Sept. 1951 ..	*106¼	*107¼
4½	Feb. 1956 ..	*111¼	*112¼
4½	July 1957 ..	*113	*114¼
5	Oct. 1969 ..	*107¼	*109
5	Feb. 1954 ...	112¼	113¼
5	Feb. 1970 ..	*108	*109¼
4¾	June 1955 ..	*112	*113¼
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955 ..	*111¾	*113¼

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962 ..	*99¼	*101¼
4	Jan. 1962 ..	*110¼	*112¾
Montreal Harbour Com.:			
5	Nov. 1969 ..	*107¼	*109
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
Alberta:			
3½	June 1959 ...	104¼	106¾
3½	June 1950/72.	101¾	103¼
3½	June 1950/71.	100¾	102¼
British Columbia:			
2¾	Jan. 1967 ...	94¼	95¾
3	Dec. 1960 ...	98¼	100¼
4½	Jan. 1969 ...	123¼	125¼
4	Dec. 1957 ...	113¼	115¼
5	Apr. 1954 ...	119	121¼
5	Sept. 1953 ...	108¼	109¾
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957 ...	113¼	115¾
4½	Dec. 1956 ...	117¼	119¾
5	Dec. 1959 ...	125	127¼
2¾	Aug. 1962/64.	94¼	96¼
5½	July 1958 ...	117¼	119¾
New Brunswick:			
4½	Apr. 1961 ...	113¼	117¼
5	Jan. 1960 ...	118	120¼
2¾	June 1966 ...	92	93¼
3½	Mar. 1958 ...	99¾	101
Nova Scotia:			
3½	June 1956 ...	101¾	103¼
4½	Nov. 1960 ...	120	122
5	Mar. 1960 ...	125	127¼
3	June 1956/58.	100	101¼
2¾	Sept. 1966 ...	93¾	95¼
3½	May 1960/62.	100¼	102

%	Due	Bid	Ask
Ontario:			
2¾	Nov. 1965/69.	94¾	96
3	Apr. 1962/65.	99¼	100¼
3½	May 1952/55.	102¼	103¾
4	June 1962 ..	119	122
4½	June 1950 ...	103¾	104¾
4½	Jan. 1962 ...	125	127
5	Oct. 1948 ...	100¼	101¼
5	Dec. 1960 ...	130¼	132¼
2¾	July 1967/76.	93	95
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
4	Aug. 1957 ...	116¼	118¾
2¾	June 1961/71.	93¼	95
2¾	Oct. 1965/68.	94¼	96
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1951/54	101¼	103¼
Quebec:			
3½	Mar. 1954/59.	103	104¼
3½	Feb. 1952/55.	103¾	105
4½	Aug. 1958 ...	109¼	110¾
4½	Jan. 1963 ...	113¾	115¼
3	Feb. 1960/62.	100	101¼
4	Nov. 1950/52.	103	104¼
Quebec Hydro Com.:			
3	Feb. 1969/73.	98	99¼
Saskatchewan:			
4	Nov. 1955/60.	100	101¼
5	Aug. 1958 ...	106¼	108¼
4½	Mar. 1960 ...	107¼	109¼
5	Dec. 1959 ...	110¼	112¾
5½	Oct. 1952 ...	104¾	107¼
6	Mar. 1952 ...	105¾	108¼
3	Mar. 1963 ...	92¼	93¾
3½	Nov. 1960/62.	93	95
3¾	Feb. 1960/62.	98¼	100

*New York funds.

Unlisted Stocks

(Completed from quotations supplied by Kippen & Co., Intercity Securities Corp. and Kamm, Garland & Co.)

July 19, 1948

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Allens Toronto Units	40.00	....	Loblaw Groc. Inc.	19.25	20.00
Anglo Can. Telephone A.	9.85	10.50	Manufacturers Life Ins. ..	340.00	360.00
British Mortgage and Trust	185.00	195.00	Monarch Life Assoc. 30% p.	94.00	....
B.C. Sugar	87.00	90.00	Monarch Mortgage Units ..	4.75	5.50
Can. Investors Corp.	7.25	8.00	Mountainview Apts. Pfd. .	19.00	....
Canadian Motor Lamp	12.00	13.50	Nat. Drug & Chem. com. N.	7.00	8.00
Can. Silk Prod's. "A"	23.00	24.50	Northern Tel. Com.	2.00	2.75
Can. West Nat. Gas com. ..	65.00	....	Peller Brewing Com	5.00	6.25
Can. West Nat. Gas pfd. ..	18.50	20.00	Peller Brewing Pfd.	20.00	22.00
Capital Wire Cloth com. ..	11.00	....	Quality Steels Com.	.50	.80
Cawthra Apts. Units	8.00	....	Ritchie Cut Stone Pfd. ..	5.00	6.00
Chas. A. W. Unites	48.00	....	Sawyer Massey Com.	1.50	....
Colonial Steamships Com.	97.00	....	Seiberling Rubber Com. ..	5.00	8.00
Commercial Finance Corp.	15.00	18.00	Sincennes McNaught. Tugs	2.50	....
Commercial Life 10% paid	8.00	....	Sovereign Life As. 25% p.	37.00	41.00
Continental Life 20% paid	43.00	....	Stand. Fuel Pfd. 4%	42.00	45.00
Detroit Internat. Bridge ..	12.50	13.75	Standard Fuel Com.	2.00	....
Dover Industries Ltd.	10.75	11.50	Third Can. Gen. Inv.	3.90	4.30
Dunlop Tire pfd.	24.75	25.75	Toronto General Ins.	6.00	8.00
Empire Life Ins. 25% paid	17.00	19.00	United Farmers Co-op. ...	2.50	4.50
Galt Brass Comm.	33.00	....	United Steel A pfd.	25.00	26.50
Goderich Elev. & Trans.	15.00	16.75	Victoria Trust & Savings ..	133.00	....
Great West Life	350.00	375.00	Waterloo Mfg. Com.	5.50	6.50
Guardian Realty pfd.	46.00	....	Waterloo Trust & Savings	123.00	....
Guelph & Ont. Svgs. $50 p.	61.00	....	Western Assurance Com. .	62.00	66.00
Hartz, J. F. "A"	9.50	11.50	Western Grain Com.	.75	1.25
Imperial Life	335.00	360.00	Western Grain pfd.	21.00	23.00
Lambton Loan, $50 par. ..	83.00	87.00	York Trading Com.	11.50	12.50

Unlisted Mines

Approximate quotations, 3 p.m., July 19, subject to confirmation:

Abenakis	2½	4	Dom Mal	1	1½	Marbenor	5	7	Pinnacle	1½	2½
Advance	3	4	Dona Pat	1	2	Marquette	1	3	Poona Go	1¼	1½
Alexander	3	5	Durham	9	11	Mar Bird	4	6	Presdor	1½	2½
Aljo	1	2	Doris	1	3	Mary Ann	3	6	Princess	12	14
Ama Kir	5½	7	Echo Indin	2½	4	Mat Con	30	35	Privateer	15	20
Annamaqe	1	3	Elmac	3	5	Mate Yel	3	5	Quejo	4	6
Argonaut	2¾	3½	Erin Kirk	1½	2½	Metalore	2	4	Quest	1¾	2½
Audley	¾	2	Flicka	1	3	Miles RL	4	6	Rajah RL	1	3
Auterra	1	2	Gan Cop	4	5	Mindu	7	9	Rand Mal	4	6
Aurora Y	10	13	Gilbec	¾	1½	Mink	2	4	Raymond	2½	3½
Baker	2¾	3½	Goldpac	15	20	Mistassini	16	18	Randona	3½	5
Barb L n	2	4	Goodrock	1½	3	Moffat H	1½	2½	Rebair	19	22
Beauriv	4	6	Gord Lebel	3	5	Mohawk P	2	4	Redruth	1	2
Bi Ore	35	40	Gov Gold	3	5	Murbell	½	1½	Redwood	6	7
Blondor	2	3	Grnd Chib	25	40	Murmac	15	16	Richgroup	2	4
Blue Grass	1	3	Granleduc	35	40	McCuaig	4	5	Russet	3	4
Bouzanne	3½	5	Greenlee	4	6	McManus	4	6	Rhyolite	2	3
Bourl C	2	4	Groundhg	10	15	Nat M	10	12	Salmita	6	8
Bradnor	1	3	Gwilliam	3	4	Nayb '45	3	5	Santiago	11	14
Braminco	16	—	Halden	5	7	Newcose	13	16	Sepha	2	3
Br Breest	1	3	Habitant	3	4	New Aug	9	11	Sheldon	11	13
Bravo	1	2½	Harp Mal	1	2	New Mal	3	5	Silv Arro	—	12
Bright RL	2	3	Hornfault	7	9	Nw Ranch	6½	8	Skynner	1	2
B McDade	6	8	Hayes Cd	½	2	Nickel L	8	10	S Dufalt	—	15
Burley Po	1	2	Hugh Pam	7½	9½	N Offsets	300	375	Sovereign	4½	5½
Camlaren	3	5	Independ	3	4	Norford	2	4	Starlight	2	4
Captain	2	4	Joannes D	1¼	3	Norcourt	3½	4½	Sun Bear	4½	6
Carlmac	1	4	Jupiter	17	20	Normar	4	6	Thornhill	1	2
Carricona	1½	2½	Kamlac	11½	13	Nortyne	1	3	Tiffany	1½	2½
Cassidy	1½	2½	Ken Bay	6	8	Novele P	2	4	Tobico	1½	2½
Cent Mani	6	7	Kenda Pe	5	8	Obalski	4	3	Tower P	74	77
Cock RL	2½	4	Kenroy	1	2	do '45	8	11	Tovarich	1	2
Columbier	1	3	Lk Expa	3½	4½	Obaska	9	11	Universal	5	7
Con Chib	27	31	Lar-Add	2	4	Norbeau	60	70	Val d'Bel	1½	2½
Con Cop	10	12	La Salle	5	6	Oklend	3	4	Vermilion	41	44
Courageo	1	2	Lavalie	2	3	Olivet	1½	2½	Viking	20	25
Craibbe	4	6	Legardo	½	1½	Opemiska	10	12	Vinray	3¼	3¾
Croyden	2	4	Lennie	3	5	Orofino	19	22	Wesley	1	2
Cuyuni N	47	52	Lingnora	15	17	Ortona	2	3	West RL	1	2
Delhi	2	4	Louvore	1	2	Pascalis	9	12	Wilwood	1	2
Derlak	2	2½	Macho-R	34	37	Pelangio	3	4	Y Davids	18	20
De Sant n	4	6	Malen RL	8	10	Payne	5½	8	Yelknife	125	—
Dom Nick	4	6	Major Oil	3	4	Phelps	1	2	do vt	125	—

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

No. of Securities	Mach. and equip. 10	Pulp and paper 8	Milling 4	Oils 4	Textiles and clothing 9	Food and allied prod. 13	Beverages 8	Bldg. mater. 16	Power and traction 14	Banks 8	Total utilities 16	Total co's. 100
(Base 1935-39=100)												
*1935 to date:												
High	210.2	287.9	149.7	123.7	214.4	138.5	447.0	168.5	146.2	136.3	149.0	126.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	66.7	60.2	60.0	65.2	61.1
1948: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	189.8	216.9	113.8	70.5	188.4	117.6	312.6	132.6	101.4	132.5	112.9	107.5
Feb.	179.7	242.7	105.5	65.8	185.3	111.8	294.1	122.5	95.2	129.7	110.1	102.2
Mar.	185.9	243.7	104.9	65.2	186.6	109.6	289.7	121.4	98.4	127.8	107.4	101.5
Apr.	209.1	256.5	109.5	70.1	197.3	115.2	312.6	132.0	102.5	127.7	116.5	109.1
May	228.0	274.1	113.1	76.6	215.7	114.0	331.8	142.4	107.8	128.4	127.8	116.5
1948: Weekly Figures:												
June 3 ..	248.8	280.6	111.3	79.0	219.3	116.0	337.3	144.2	107.6	128.5	130.4	119.8
June 10 ..	247.9	282.2	109.9	80.0	219.0	117.1	321.5	144.5	108.8	128.0	132.6	120.2
June 17 ..	247.9	278.2	112.2	80.9	223.0	116.6	319.0	144.2	108.8	128.3	133.1	121.3
June 24 ..	246.1	278.0	113.2	77.9	219.3	114.0	319.5	143.6	109.5	129.2	132.5	119.8
July 2 ..	240.4	275.4	113.7	77.6	220.8	114.3	323.1	140.2	107.5	128.6	129.2	118.2
July 8 ...	239.8	277.6	110.5	77.4	224.9	116.1	315.1	140.5	107.5	129.4	127.3	117.7
July 15 ..	237.5	278.8	110.2	75.6	224.3	115.0	320.8	139.8	107.1	128.7	126.9	116.9

*High and low for year from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Dow-Jones Closing Stock Averages

	Indust. 30	Rails 20	Util. 15	Stocks 65
July 19	181.[illegible]	59.48	34.63	67.62
July 17	....	....	....	....
July 16	185.90	62.06	35.21	69.58
July 15	187.70	63.15	35.67	70.44
July 14	190.66	64.95	35.90	71.68

	Indust. 30	Rails 20	Util. 15	Stocks 65
July 13	190.36	64.67	35.92	71.54
Month ago ..	189.71	60.56	35.62	70.04
Year ago	183.52	50.24	35.44	65.57
1948 High ..	193.16	64.95	36.04	71.85
1948 Low ..	165.39	48.13	31.65	59.89

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
July 19	177.76	84.49	96.15	38.78
July 17	....	....	....	....
July 16	182.78	86.15	98.97	40.96
July 15	184.98	85.10	100.20	41.35
July 14	185.69	84.66	99.98	41.92
July 13	185.17	85.21	99.75	41.83
Month ago	187.80	86.90	102.09	43.14
Year ago ..	172.22	111.72	83.05	30.98
1948 High	191.44	104.68	103.93	48.11
1948 Low	149.13	84.35	77.67	28.68

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Comb.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
July 19 ..	75.1	128.5	110.7	354.49	56.64
July 17	..	....	....	....	....
July 16 ..	76.0	131.5	113.0	368.93	56.95
July 15 ..	76.8	132.8	114.1	374.99	57.15
July 14 ..	76.9	134.0	114.9	376.96	56.98
July 13 ..	77.2	133.7	114.9	373.51	57.13
Month ago	77.6	133.4	114.8	368.31	59.08
Year ago	78.7	123.9	108.0	355.47	75.38
1948 High	77.7	135.4	116.0	384.80	74.92
1948 Low	70.7	108.0	95.7	290.26	56.95

Grain Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to July 19, 1948

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1947 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close July 19
		Oats			
.98¾	.63¼	July	.91¾	.84¾	.84¾
.86¼	.66¾	Oct.	.85¾	.81¾	.82
.81¼	77¼	Dec.	.80¾	.77¼	77¼
		Barley			
1.30¾	1.03¾	July	1.30¾	1.24¾	1.24¾
1.25¾	.96¼	Oct.	1.17¼	1.13¼	1.13¾
1.10¼	1.03¼	Dec.	1.10¼	1.06	1.06¼
		Rye			
3.93¼	2.45	July	2.55¼	2.45	2.50
3.05¼	1.68	Oct.	2.06¼	2.01¼	2.03
1.99¾	1.91	Dec.	1.99¾	1.95	1.96

Cash Quotations

For Week

	July 19 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats				
2 C. W. ..	.91¼	.84¾	.92¼	.90¼
3 C. W. ..	.88¼	.82	.89¼	.87¾
Barley				
1 Feed ..	1.26¼	1.20¾	1.26	1.16¾
2 Feed ..	1.15¼	1.07¼	1.19	1.11¾
Rye				
2 C. W. ..	2.55¼	2.45	2.54	2.48

Record of Financing

Sales by Municipalities, Provincial and Dominion Government. Offerings of Corporations and Foreign Securities.

DOMINION

Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills—Due Oct. 8, 1948, $75,000,000 issued July 8, 1948. Sold at $99.89748 to yield .412%.

MUNICIPAL

Township of East Whitby—2½%, 3%, 3¼% & 3½% Debentures due Dec. 15, 1949-53, $199,818.36, dated Aug. 15, 1948. 3% and 3¼% Debentures have been sold. 2½% and 3¾% are being offered to yield 2.90% & 3.25% by Dominion Securities Corp. Ltd. — Bell, Gouinlock & Co.

School District 47, Powell River, B.C.—3¼% & 3½% noncallable serial Debentures, due July 15, 1949-68 $480,000, dated July 15, 1948. 1949-58, 3¼% Maturities offered at $101.23 and interest to yield 3.00%, 1959-68, 3½% Maturities offered at $101.80 and interest to yield 3.35%, 1949-68, 3¼% & 3½% Maturities offered at $101.50 and interest to yield 3.25% by Wood Gundy & Co. Ltd.

School Commission, Town of Port Alfred, Ont.—3%, 3¼% & 3½ Debentures, due July 1, 1949-53-58-68, $55,000, issued June, 1948. Sold Privately at $97.50.

Township of Pickering, Ont.—3% Debentures, due Aug. 1, 1949-68, $46,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold at $98.56 to F. H. Deacon & Co.

Municipality of Melbourne, P.Q.—3¼% & 3½% Debentures, due July 1, 1949-63 $13,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold privately at $98.50.

Village of Nominingue, P.Q.—3½% Debentures, due July 1, 1949-68 $20,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold privately at $100.

City of Port Alberni, B.C.—3½% Debentures due May 1, 1964-77, $86,500 issued June 30, 1948. Sold to McMahon & Burns Ltd. at $93.04.

School Commission of Ste Catherine de Hatley, P.Q.—3½% Debentures, due July 1, 1949-68, $45,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold privately at $100.

Protestant School Commission of St. Clement, P.Q.—3% Debentures, due July 2, 1949-68, $92,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold privately at $99.62.

Municipality of St. Francois De-Sales, P.Q.— 3%, 3¼% & 3½% Debentures, due Jan. 1st, 1949-53-58-63, $80,000, issued June 30, 1948, sold privately at $98.75.

Parish of St. Odilon-de-Cranbourne, P. Q.—3% Debentures, due Feb. 1st, 1949-64, $8,000, issued June 30, 1948. Sold privately at $100.

Town of Saint Stephen, N.B.—3%, 3¼% & 3½% Debentures, due July 1st, 1949-56-62-68, $100,000, issued June 30,1948. Sold at $100.06 to Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd. and Royal Bank.

Town of Amos, P.Q.—3% & 3½% Debentures, due May 1, 1949-58-63, $150,000, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $97.72 to Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd. and Paul-Gonthier & Co. Ltd.

Township of Brantford, Ont.—3¼% Debentures, due Aug. 15, 1949-68, $130,000, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $100.675 to Fairclough & Co. Ltd. and Bank of Commerce

Town of Picton, N.S.—3% & 3¼% Debentures, due July 1st, 1949-53-63, $40,000, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $101.55 to Royal Securities Corp. Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada

Town of Pont-Viau, P.Q.—3% Debentures, due May 1, 1949-58, $15,200, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $98.16 to Savard, Hodgson & Co. Inc.

Town of Rimouski, P.Q.—3% Debentures, due June 1st, 1949-58, $75,000, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $100 to Banque Canadienne Nationale.

Township of Trafalgar, Ont.—3% Debentures, due July 15, 1949-68, $80,000, issued July 5, 1948. Sold at $98.511 to Gairdner & Co. Ltd.

City of Penticton, B.C.—3% & 3¼% Debentures, due July 12, 1949-73 [illegible], issued July 12, 1948. Sold at $98.016 to A. E. Ames & Co. Ltd. and Royal Bank of Canada

Town of the Pas, Man.—4%, Fifteen Year Installment Debentures, $50,000, dated June 1, 1948. Offered at $100 to yield 4% by Osler, Hammond & Nanton Ltd. and Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner Ltd.

CORPORATE

Columbia Cellulose—5% General Mortgage Bonds, series "A," due July 2, 1968, $5,000,000, dated July 2, 1948. Offered at $98.75 and accrued interest to yield 5.10% by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. Ltd., and Wood Gundy & Co. Ltd.

Dickenson Red Lake Mines—5%, 10-year 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000,000, issued July 12, 1948. Offered at $95 plus one common share by Brewis & White Ltd.

Industrial Acceptance Corp.—3½% Secured Notes series "D," due June 1st, 1949-60, $10,000,000, issued July 12, 1948. Sold privately.

Bickle-Seagrave—5½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due Dec. 1, 1967, $200,000, dated Dec. 1, 1947. Offered at $100 plus accrued interest to yield 5.50%, carrying a bonus of common shares (no par value) at the rate of 100 shares per $1000 bond by Harrison & Co. Ltd.

Market Comment

What stocks and bonds are doing and what prominent observers say.

In three successive days of market retreat, culminating in Monday's two-year's record drop for one day, the New York Dow-Jones industrials lost 9.45 points and Toronto Stock Exchange industrial average 8.27 points. On Tuesday the New York market snapped back 2.35 points, while Toronto eased slightly further.

Russia's rejection of the allied Berlin demands and President Truman's unexpected call for a special session of Congress were main factors advanced for market decline. Chartists, however, were also pointing to the unconvincing pattern of trading since the bull signal (under Dow theory) was given on May 14.

Some chartists are now saying that the sharp rise of two months ago may prove to have been a false start. At the same time, the theory that a bull market never starts in a business boom is gaining some ground. The still considerable bullish forces insist that the market has been discounting earnings at such a reduced level that a sustained market break cannot develop, short of war. They also answer that a retracing of from one third to two thirds of a major rise is perfectly normal for a bull market. So far the correction has been just a little over one third.

While a prolonged state of uneasiness over the Berlin situation could sap a good deal of speculative pep out of the market, at the same time it could keep the "defense pots" boiling. Any evidence of weakening on Russia's part could be the signal for a sharp market about-turn, prominent market experts think.

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PAUL W. MATTHEWS, Matthews & Co. (Toronto).

By and large the factors governing stock prices resolve themselves into three, namely, earnings, credit and confidence. In this connection the earnings picture remains strong and on a historical basis the price earnings ratio is attractive, with the Dow-Jones industrial stocks selling at only 9.5 times average earnings as against 16.9 times earnings in March of 1947. In other words, earnings have continued to improve while stock prices have actually suffered a net decline in that period.

The credit situation remains technically sound with brokers' loans and bankers' loans against securities a relatively minor factor in our composite bank figures. The confidence factor is, however, shaky, and would appear to be almost solely responsible for the July decline to date.

The Berlin situation combined with the calling of a special session of Congress has upset the market equilibrium which had been slowly but surely built up. The recent decline has elimininated approximately 40% of the April-July recovery. Unless, therefore, we are heading into a war economy, which at this stage seems unlikely, this decline should provide a good buying opportunity for traders and investors who have been on the side lines.

Assuming the investors' portfolio is soundly proportioned as regards the ratio of retrenchment securities to common shares, we favor stocks of the following industries: Capital goods such as building accessories, steels, and base metals, agricultural implements and a selected group of public utilities.

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A. N. WOLVERTON, Wolverton & Co. (Vancouver).

It is clear that a continuation of present conditions will inevitably result in a close-down of many gold mines on which thousands of people depend, but which cannot possibly operate on a fixed price of $35 an ounce for their product. Not only have dividends shrunk from gold mines — small and large — but the high wages and high cost of materials, without any advance in the price of gold, are bound to result eventually in the closing down of many mines and the ceasing altogether of handsome payrolls.

The market value of some of the greatest mines in the country, such as Lake Shore and Hollinger, must be regarded as either a great bargain or a tragedy, and all the juniors, except base metals, are so seriously affected that public confidence is being rapidly shattered. When every free market in the world is reported to be trading gold all the way from $60 to $90 an ounce, the situation ceases to become even funny. When a mine like Silbak Premier with a production record of over $50 millions, is forced to close down due entirely to the exorbitant demands of union labor, it creates a disaster for two prosperous towns which depend almost entirely on the $80,000 to $100,000 monthly distribution for labor and supplies heretofore maintaining prosperity in those towns. Incidentally, Silbak sold down to 25c a share, which is less than three quarters of the net free cash in its treasury.

There are a few highly prosperous base metal mines in Canada—perhaps a dozen or more—and some of them very large. However, their prosperity is not reflected by 50 times as many gold mines — large and small — and upon which many important communities depend for a living. The development of each of those communities into a ghost town—largely because the Government sees fit to shut out entry into free world markets — amounts to little less than a national disaster. Indeed, current government policy appears to be sadly lacking in curbing steadily increasing spirals of inflation; and one way in which it could be done would be to take the blankets off the golds.

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A. A. McLAUGHLIN, Crabtree & McLaughlin (Montreal).

Just when most market observers (ourselves included) were strongly convinced that stocks were about to break away from their two-month trading range on a renewed upswing, the market, with characteristic perversity, turned sharply down last Thursday, initiating a three-day break exceeding in severity anything witnessed since September, 1946.

In retrospect, as usual, reasons for the sell-off are not difficult to find. Vulnerability to a decline was developed when the market failed to respond satisfactorily to favorable corporate news, including settlement of the major outstanding labor disputes without protracted loss of production. Presumably this lack of bullish enthusiasm reflected fears as to the ultimate effects of the third round of wage increases, as well as increasing tenseness in the cold war resulting from the Berlin blockade.

In the light of the past week's developments, it may be necessary to revise expectations as to the timing of the upswing which was so generally anticipated this summer; but, barring war, there is no reason yet to depart from a basically bullish attitude toward the stock market. War, of course, would clamp business back in the straitjacket of taxation and other economic controls, and force a complete revision of market opinion.

With the Dow industrials selling nine times earnings and yielding 5.77% against a 2.88% rate on highest-grade bonds, further weakness in stocks should be regarded in the light of a buying opportunity rather than a time for liquidation — unless one is to believe that the Russians are ready now to try conclusions with American industrial power and the atom bomb.

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A. E. AMES & CO. (Toronto).

In all of the statistics of Canadian trade, the amount of sales in all areas and in virtually all lines continues at higher levels than in the corresponding months a year ago. In view of the continuing large volume of Canadian production for domestic and foreign use, it appears that the earnings of Canadians will be sustained for a reasonable period ahead. It will be when new orders recede, either because demand has been satisfied or has been choked because of consumers' resistance to high prices, that there will be concern about the business future. Notwithstanding the extraordinarily long period of prosperity, there are as yet no definite signs of a change.

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BARRON'S: THE TRADER (New York).

Obviously, apprehension over possible war with Russia is bound to take its toll of speculative confidence. Yet, as no less an authority than Bernard M. Baruch pointed out at the time of the February market break, "if we can get peace, if only armed peace, we will have enormous activity in business."

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New Highs and Lows

During the week ended July 17, 32 new highs were recorded among the "general" stocks traded on Canadian Stock Exchanges, and 11 new lows. In the mining group there were no new highs and 29 new lows; 3 new highs and six new lows among the western oils.

GENERAL

New Highs—1948

Assoc. Tel. & Telegraph pf.
Auto Elec. "A"
British Rubber pfd.
Burns Co. "A"
Do. "B"
Candn. Cel.
Do. pfd.
Candn. Fairbanks-Morse
Coch-Dunlop pfd.
Cons. Div. Sec. "A"
Con. Textiles
Dom. Anglo Invest.
T. H. Estabrooks, 4.16% pfd.
How. Smith Pap. pfd.
Indus. Accept. "A"
Lindsay, C. W.
Massey Harris
McColl Frontenac pfd.
J. S. Mitchell ....
Monarch Knit. 4½% pfd.
Montreal Refrig. & St.
Murphy Paint
Nat. Hose "B"
North Star Oil
Powell River
Quinte Milk "B"
Shea's Brew
Simon & Sons
Toronto Iron
Traders Bldg.
Traders Fin. "A"
Winnipeg Elec.

New Lows—1948

Beaver Lumber "A"
Candn. Bnk Com.
Candn. Converters "B"
Crfs. Cream pfd.
Freiman pfd.
Imperial Oil Rts.
Stand. Chem. pf.
Virginia Dare 5% pfd.
West Grocers pf.
Wilsils
J. C. Wilson

MINING

New Lows—1948

Ansley
Bralorne
Buffalo Ankerite
Chimo
Crestaurum
Croinor
Dome Mines
Duquesne
Elder
Found Lake
Hedley M.
L. Rowan
Lamaque
Larder "U"
Lingman L.
Lynx Yk.
Macdonald
N. Marlon
Northland
Omnitrans
Shawkey
Sylvanite
Torbrit
Towagmac
Upper Can.
Vananda '48
Westville
Wright-Har.
Yukon Cons.

OILS

New Highs—1948

Atlantic
Pacific Pete.
Royalite

New Lows—1948

Alliance
Cal. Leduc
Commoil
Grease Creek
Marvel
McLeod

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

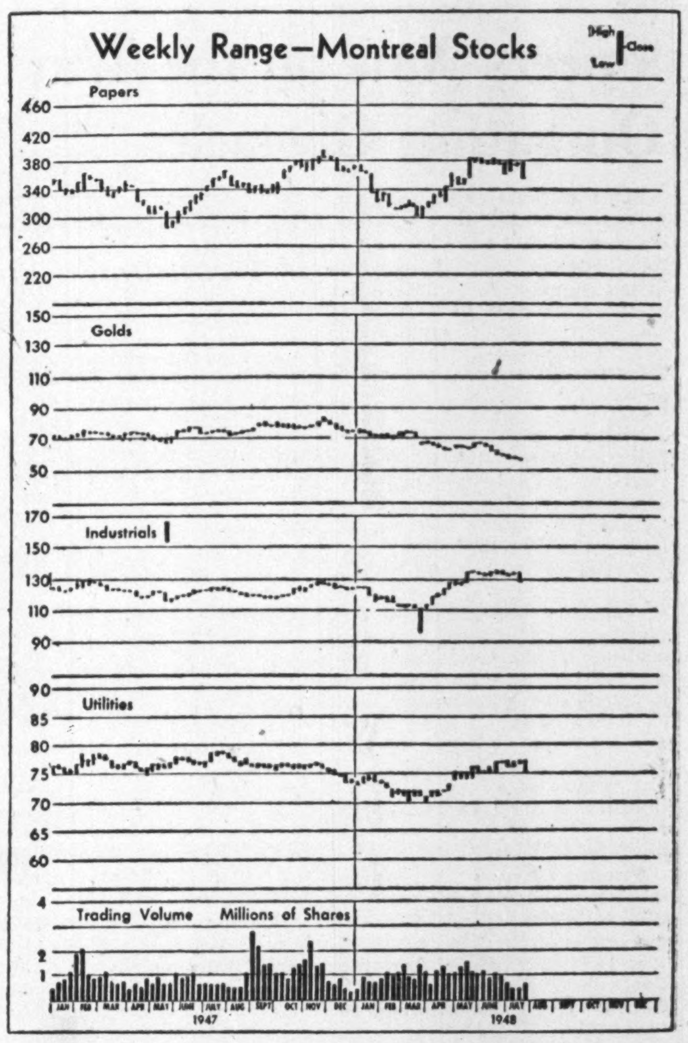
July 20, 1948

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid	Ask.	Prev. Week Bid
▴Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	63¼	66¼	64¼
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	108¼	...	109
Bell Telephone.	3	'77	97¼	100¼	97¼
B. C. Electric..	3½	'67	92¼	95¼	92¼
Calgary Power.	3½	'72	96	...	96
East Kootenay	3¾	'67	94	...	94
♦Gatineau Pr. D	3½	'70	98	101	97¼
*Do., C	3	'76	95	98	95
Gt. Lakes Pwr..	3½	'67	95	98	95
*Int. Hydro-El. .	6	'44	68	71	67¼
L. St. Law. Pr..	3¾	'65	97¼	100¼	97¼
Maclaren-Quebec Power	3	'69	95	...	95
†Mtl. Trams. A .	5	'55	98¼	101¼	99
Nat. Lt. & Pr..	4½	'61	100	103	100
Nor. Que. Pr. ..	4½	'67	98	101	98
Ott. L.H. & P..	4	'57	100	...	100
Power Corp. ..	3½	'67	95	98	95
Quebec Pwr. ..	3	'62	96¼	99¼	96¼
*Saguenay Pr. .	3	'71	98¼	101¼	98¼
St. Maurice Pr..	3½	'70	96¼	99¼	96¼
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'61	98¼	101¼	98¼
Shaw. W. & Pr.	3	'71	95	98	95
Do.	3½	'70	100	103	100
Union Gas	4½	'50	100	103	100
Un. Fuel Invest.	4	'59	99	102	99
United Secs. ...	3	'52	98¼	101¼	98¼
Wpg. El.	3¾	'71	101¼	104¼	101¼
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
Abitibi Pr. P...	3½	'67	96¼	99¼	96¼
Acadia-Atlantic Sugar	3¾	'65	100	...	100
Aluminum Co..	3½	'74	101	...	101
Bathurst P. & P.	3¾	'68	97¼	100¼	98
B. C. For. Pdcts.	4	'66	93	96	93
B. C. Pulp & P.	3½	'67	95	98	95
Bowater's Nfld. P. & P.	3½	'63	96¼	99¼	96¼
Brompton P. & Paper	3½	'66	94	97	94½
*Brown Co.	5	'59	101	104	101
Burns & Co. ..	4	'63	98	101	98
Can. Steamship	3½	'57	101¼	104¼	101¼
Can. Brews. ...	3½	'67	93	96	92¼
Can. Celanese .	3	'62	96	99	96
Can. Oil	3½	'62	97¼	100¼	97¼
Can. West Lum.	4	'62	100	103	100
Chatco Stl. Prod.	4	'67	91	94	91
C. P. R.	3½	'51	102	...	102
Do.	4	'49	100¼	...	100¼
*C. P. R.	4	Perp.	105	...	105
Consol. Paper .	3½	'67	100¼	103	100¼
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	100¼	103¼	100¼
Dom. T. & Ch..	3½	'57	100	103	100
Dom. Textile ..	3½	'59	102	...	102
Dom. Woollens.	5	'64	100¼	103¼	100¼
Dryden Pap. ..	4	'61	100	103	100
E. B. Eddy	3½	'66	95¼	98¼	95¼
E. B. Eddy	4	'66	99¼	102¼	99¼
English Elec. ..	4	'67	94¼	...	94¼
Federal Grain .	4	'64	99¼	100¼	98
Gt. Lakes Pap..	3½	'67	98	101	98
Imperial Tobac.	2¾	'66	96	99	96
Indust. Accept.	3½	'66	93	96	93
Lake St. J. P. .	5	'61	101	104	101
Lang, John A. .	4½	'62	99	102	99
Laurentian Silk	4½	'67	99	102	99
MacMillan (H. R.) Export	4	'65	100	103	100
Maple L. M. ...	3¾	'63	98¼	101¼	98¼
Massey-Harris .	3	'66	93	96	93½
McColl Fron. ..	3	'71	94	97	94
McCormicks ...	4	'52	99¼	...	99¼
Mercury Mills .	4	'63	99	...	99
Monarch Knit..	4	'66	100	103	100
Morgan (Henry) Prop.	3½	'67	94¼	97¼	94½
N.S. Stl. Coal ..	3½	'63	96	99	96
Penman's	3½	'66	99	...	99
Price Bros.	3½	'66	98¼	101¼	98½
Silv. Dairies ..	4	'60-64	97¼	100¼	97¼
Do.	4	'71	94	97	94
Simpsons Ltd. .	3½	'60	101	104	101
Steel Co. of Can.	2¾	'67	93¼	96¼	93¼
Toronto Elevat.	3½	'66	98	101	98
United Corp. ..	4	'58	99	...	99
United Steel ..	4	'60	97¼	100¼	98
Untd. Grain Gr.	4	'63	99	102	99¼
†Western Grain.	5	'63	75	79	76
York Kt. Mills.	3½	'71	91	94	91

*Payable in Can. or U.S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
▴Payable in Canada or U. K.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	4.47	4.55
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.05
Can. Invest. Fund	4.55	5.00
Can. Invest. Corp.	7.00	8.00
Commonwealth Int.	3.51	3.86
Corporated Invest.	8.78	9.45
Trans-Canada, A	14.00	...
Do B	...	14.35



Quemont Program Runs on Schedule

Operations at Quemont Mining Corp. were concentrated on preparing the mine for production and on plant construction in three months ended June 30, President J. H. C. Waite states. Deliveries of materials and equipment have been good and if remaining deliveries of steel and equipment are received on time this fall, production is expected to start in spring of 1949, as planned.

During the period development drives entered the ore body on 320- and 440-ft. levels, and assay results checked fully corresponding diamond drill intersections. No. 2 shaft was deepened to 1,260 ft.

Drop Court Action On Elder Dealings

Elder Mines shareholders were to meet this week to consider business proposed for a meeting adjourned last Monday. As a result of an injunction granted to Shareholders' Protective Committee, the plan of reorganization had to be deferred.

However, Lyle W. Jones, acting chairman of the committee, has now announced that further court action would be dropped. The committee continues to oppose proposal of management and continues to solicit proxies, but feels that shareholders now know enough about the situation to reach a decision.

COMPANY REPORTS

To assist readers in appraising and comparing company financial statements, The Financial Post has a uniform method of presenting corporation accounts. Variations from the companies' published reports are footnoted.

McDOUGALL-SEGUR EXPLORATION CO. OF CANADA revenue moved sharply higher in year ended Mar. 31, as a result of increased dividends. One of the principal participations during year was in drilling, with others, Millet-Leduc No. 1, which proved unsuccessful as water was encountered in the Devonian.

Company purchased a 12½% interest in an exploration permit on 7,500 acres in Dina area, Alberta, where a 50 bbl. per day well of heavy oil was brought in at 1,659 ft. The well and most of the acreage was later sold to North Canadian Oil, syndicate retaining a 2% royalty interest in the lands.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Operating loss	$1,048	$449
Less: Royalty rev. ..	2,540	3,370
Divd. rec'd	11,482	4,400
Other rev.	1,134	1,232
Total net rev.	14,108	8,503
Less: en. exps.	3,790	3,714
Deprec.	18	19
Net profit & surp.	10,300	4,770
Earned per Share	$0.0036	$0.0017
None paid.		

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Cash & govt. bonds	$49,004	$40,411
Accts., etc., rec.	2,837	338
Oil storage	......	796
Total curr. assets ..	51,841	41,545
Def. & prep. chgs. ..	66	34
Invests. at cost	174,280	169,962
Develop. acct.	19,735	20,608
Leases	100,257	98,657
Wells	1	1
Plant & equip.	10,432	8,257
Total assets	356,612	339,064
Accts., etc., pay. ...	121	112
Taxes pay.	33	45
Divds. unclaimed ...	514	......
Total curr. liab.	668	157
Bal. due on lease ..	4,960	4,960
Invest. res.	30,000	20,000
Capital stock	286,859	286,859
Surplus	34,125	27,083
Working capital	51,173	41,388

SUNSET OILS revenue from oil and gas sales increased $23,043 to $95,109 in year ended Mar. 31, mainly as a result of higher price of crude oil. Actual production declined 11.05%. Royalty and other income also finished higher.

During the year directors purchased an interest in Millet-Leduc Oils, at cost of $4,334, but well drilled failed to find production. Company hopes for an opportunity to participate in some oil project which appears sufficiently attractive.

INCOME ACCOUNT

Years Ended Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Prod'n rev.	$95,109	$72,066
Less: Royalties	23,269	17,599
Add: Other rev.	1,277	1,268
Total net rev.	73,117	55,735
Less: Oper. exps.	14,507	15,608
Depreciation	149	61
Inc. taxes	14,749	10,634
Net profit	43,712	29,432
Less: Divds.	25,200	*
Surplus for year	18,512	29,432
Earned per Share	$0.026	$0.018
Paid	0.01%	*0.01%

* Dividends amounting to $25,200 deducted from capital stock account per court order.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET

As at Mar. 31:	1948	1947
Cash	$21,296	$31,263
Accts., etc., rec.	9,350	7,989
Oil on hand	1,307	708
Investments*	41,502	41,501
Total curr. assets ..	73,455	81,461
Def. & prep. chgs. ..	922	862
Ref. EPT	219	219
Leases, etc., less depr.	50,002	50,002
Plant & equip.	1,299	422
Total assets	125,897	132,966
Accts., etc., pay. ...	3,928	2,573
Taxes pay.	6,592	6,134
Divd. pay.	......	25,200
Total curr. liab.	10,520	33,907
Capital stock	394,800	394,800
Less: Deficit‡	279,423	295,741
*Largely Victory Bonds.		
‡Less ref. EPT of	219	219
Working capital	62,935	47,554

PELLER BREWING CO.—As of July 23, 1948, 5,220 preference shares and 170,040 common shares, being all the escrowed stock, will be released, by unanimous consent of all holders.

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Eight Gold Producers Now on the Way After Beating Operating Obstacles

By GORDON M. GRANT

Eight Canadian gold mines plan production within the next year despite myriad difficulties facing the industry.

All will likely benefit from the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act. But all would probably be put in production, even if the Act didn't exist.

With new milling plants almost at prohibitive prices because of increased heavy equipment prices, each of the eight mines plans to reach production without construction of a new milling plant. Managements have laid plans to acquire existing milling plants not now in use—or for shipment of ore to a custom mill.

Here are eight companies which hope to be Canada's next gold producers:

Campbell Red Lake
Dickenson Red Lake
Starratt Olsen
Donalda
Consolidated Duquesne
Lingman Lake
National Malartic
Richmac

Plans of the individual companies size up like this:

Campbell Red Lake—A mill of 300-500 tons capacity is expected in operation early in 1949. Most of the equipment to be used at this Dome-controlled operation is coming from the wartime Indian Tungsten operation, at present inactive.

Major disclosures of good grade ore have been obtained by Campbell and the operation apparently starts off with better-than-average chances of success. Dome sponsorship means any needed finances will be available.

Dickenson Red Lake — This company cut the estimated cost of reaching production — and saved a year's time—by arranging purchase of the Gold Eagle 200-250 ton milling unit. Production is scheduled for September, with an estimated initial ore grade of $14. Management hopes to reach production with $500,000 of its $1.5 million bond issue still in the treasury. A unit to handle the company's arsenic condition is to be installed later.

Starratt Olsen — The modern milling plant formerly used by Uchi Gold Mines was obtained by this company. Production is scheduled to start by end of August or September. Capacity, treating Starratt ore, is estimated at 500 tons daily.

Realized recovery will determine how successful this company will be. Cut average of the 448,000 tons of ore in reserve is $6.90 a ton but uncut average is $10.65 a ton. If recovery should be closer to uncut than cut grade, a really good margin of operating profit may be realized.

Donalda — An agreement with Powell Rouyn Gold Mines will permit this company to treat ore in the Powell mill. Shipments of ore at a rate of 200 tons daily are expected to start in August.

Grade of ore to be shipped is expected to be about 0.22 oz. to 0.25 oz. gold per ton. Operating costs are estimated at about $5.50 a ton. This is expected to provide a fair margin of operating profit, taking assistance under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act into consideration. Raising, in preparation for mining, is being done on the 330, 450, and 650-ft. levels.

Consolidated Duquesne — This company has just completed a reorganization designed to permit financing of production at an early date. While no announcement has been made of the exact form of production plans, consideration has been given to treatment of ore at the custom mill of Powell Rouyn Gold Mines. Consideration has also been given to the purchase of available milling plants.

Probable and possible ore has been estimated at 117,434 tons, averaging $12.88.

Lingman Lake—Plans call for production as quickly as possible. Negotiations are reported well advanced to acquire the 200-ton mill and power plant of God's Lake Gold Mines.

Following the opening up of two levels at 150 and 275 ft. depth, the shaft has been deepened to 400 ft. A further level is now being opened up at the 375-ft. horizon.

National Malartic Mine—Under an agreement between Sladen Malartic and National Malartic Gold Mines, the National Malartic mine is finally to be placed in production. A new company, National Sladen Mines, will own the National Malartic mine and will have the use of the Sladen Malartic mill. Under the deal, Sladen has assured $380,000 of working capital for the new company, besides supplies, totalling $120,000.

Richmac Gold Mines—Arrangements have been concluded, under which ore from the Richmac mine may be treated in the mill of Cochenour-Willians Gold Mines. Richmac's property is being explored from the Cochenour workings.

Some rich muck from Richmac has already been treated in the Cochenour mill but work is not sufficiently advanced to permit regularly mining operations.

New Sask. Strike Is Uranium?

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA—The Provincial government has withdrawn a 25-sq. mile area from staking in northern Saskatchewan, and speculation is that another uranium strike has been made. A similar move was made a month ago when uranium was discovered in the Lac la Ronge area. Resources Minister J. L. Phelps said the newest find involves an important base metal area.

Area withdrawn from staking is south of Macoun Lake, about 150 miles northwest of Flin Flon and about 100 miles north of the Lac La Ronge find.

W. J. Bichan, director of mineral resources said two prospectors had located a "mineralized zone on a major geological structure and one that gave promise of important base metal potentialities."

Award Promoters $3,000 and Costs

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—A supreme court of Alberta decision has awarded Albert E. Silliker and Maynard J. Davies, local promoters, $3,000 damages and costs against A. S. Hodgson, Edmonton merchant.

The lawsuit arose out of a deal in which Silliker and Davies were to purchase the Terry group of 12 mining claims located east of Yellowknife, N.W.T., provided the geological report was satisfactory. In 1946 the pair paid Hodgson $1,000 cash and agreed to pay a further $9,000 in 120 days. Davies, when in Toronto, saw a progress report on work done on the property and the deal was called off and action started to recover the $1,000 and additional damages for money spent.

Midlothian Township Geologized by Dept.

Ontario Dept. of Mines has prepared a geological report and map of Midlothian twp., Timiskaming district, which are available, free of charge, at Parliament Bldgs., Queen's Park, Toronto. The survey was carried out in 1946 by a party headed by H. I. Marshall.

The report points out that following discovery of visible gold by Felix Roche early in 1944, much staking was done. In 1945, a considerable amount of trenching, stripping and diamond drilling were carried out, but return of $35 gold resulted in abandonment of work at most properties.

MINING CONCENTRATES

AUNOR GOLD MINES estimated net profit was $198,000 or 9.9 cents per share in six months ended June 30 ($196,300, or 9.8 cents in similar period, 1947). Bullion production and miscellaneous income, including estimated credit under Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act, was $1,033,000 against $978,300. Tonnage milled was 87,282 as compared with 90,541.

Development work in 1948 period consisted chiefly of drifting on the 1,975- and 2,135-ft. levels. On the former, 190 ft. of drifting was done on a vein parallel to the main oreshoot, grading 0.277 oz. across 4 ft. West end of the vein is still open. On the 2,215-ft. level a further 530 ft. of drifting was done in the ore shoot, averaging 0.296 oz. cut grade across 4 ft.

* * *

DONKEN PROSPECTING SYND. incorporated under Ontario laws with authorized capital 3,500 units of $10 par, has been accepted for filing by Ontario Securities Commission.

* * *

ONTARIO NICKEL MINES has received consent of Ontario Securities Commission to release of all escrowed shares on July 24.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUMS revenue from royalties and transfer fees was $10,836 in 1947; and after charging operating expenses, net profit was $8,417. Coupled with a profit of $9,729 on sale of Leduc West shares, net 1947 income boosted earned surplus to $37,418.

Receipts from various interests held in producing wells are running over $1,500 per month, President Clifton C. Cross states. Income will be enhanced by participation in Shamrock No. 1 at Lloydminster and other possible sources. Most important operations presently under way from Phillips' point of view are Home Royalties No. 1, drilling in Turner Valley at depth of over 6,000 ft.; Imperial Volmer No. 1, drilling at over 6,000 ft.; and Crowfoot No. 2, drilling at over 2,000 ft.

Cash balance totaled $215 and liabilities $1,900 at Dec. 31, 1947. Investments in shares and royalties were listed at book value of $200,705.

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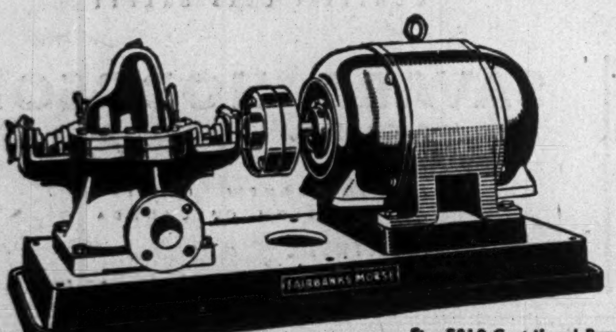
CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE



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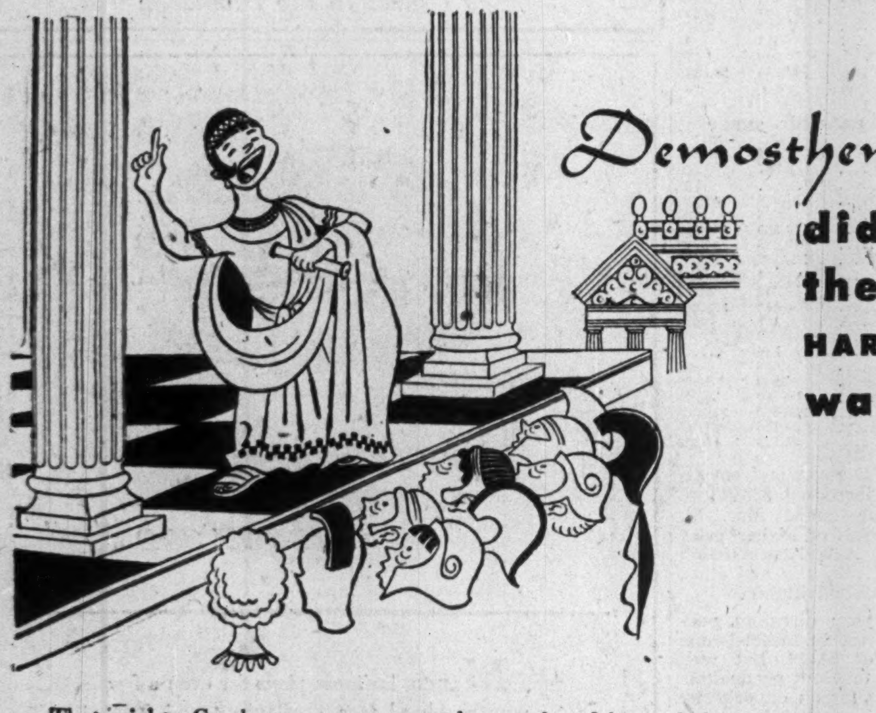

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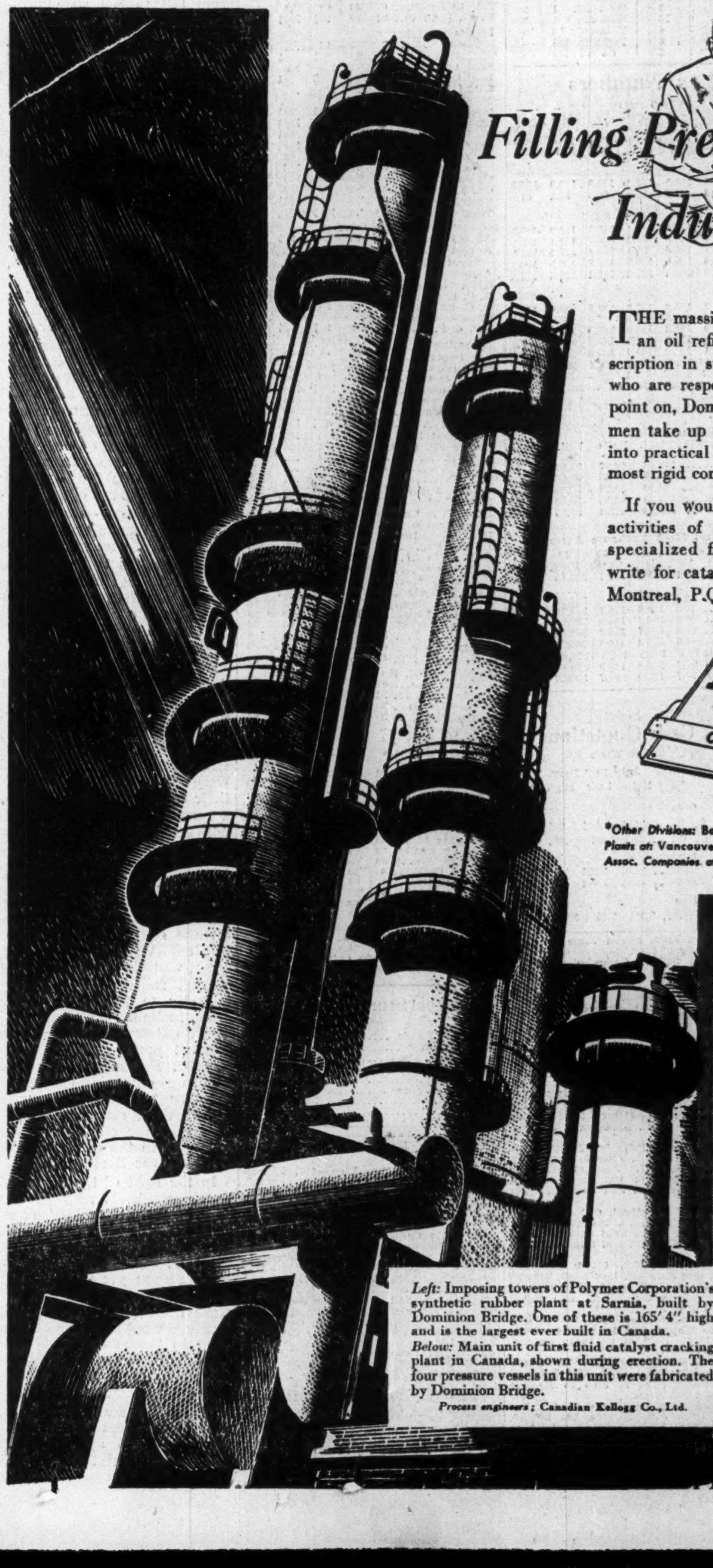

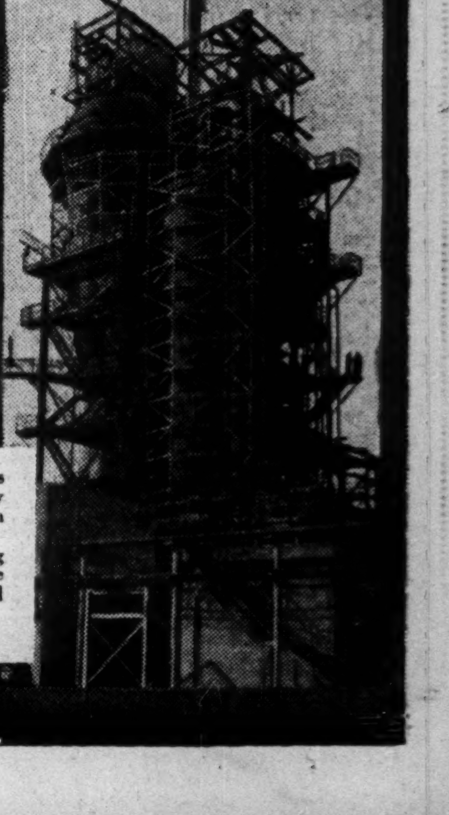

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Left: Imposing towers of Polymer Corporation's synthetic rubber plant at Sarnia, built by Dominion Bridge. One of these is 165′ 4″ high and is the largest ever built in Canada.
Below: Main unit of first fluid catalyst cracking plant in Canada, shown during erection. The four pressure vessels in this unit were fabricated by Dominion Bridge.
Process engineers; Canadian Kellogg Co., Ltd.

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SISCOE GOLD MINES bullion production amounted to $282,654 from handling 30,941 tons of ore averaging $9.14 gold per ton in first six months of 1948 ($401,315 from 39,092 tons and average of $10.27 gold in similar period of 1947).

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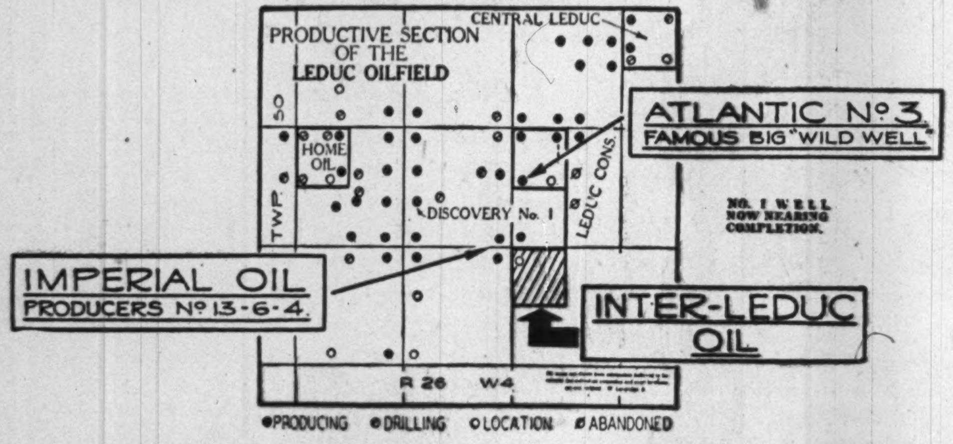
PRODUCTIVE SECTION OF THE LEDUC OILFIELD
CENTRAL LEDUC
ATLANTIC No 3. FAMOUS BIG "WILD WELL"
HOME OIL
DISCOVERY No. 1
LEDUC CONS.
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● PRODUCING ◐ DRILLING ○ LOCATION ⌀ ABANDONED

Capitalization	Authorized	Issued
Common Shares ($1.00 Par Value)	3,000,000 shares	1,750,010 shares

IN THE HEART OF LEDUC

Company's 70% interest in LEDUC acreage is strategically located in the main producing area. No. 1 WELL, now drilling below 4,000 ft., is direct ¼ mile offset to 3 IMPERIAL OIL producers and is ¼ section due south of the large "wild-well" producer, ATLANTIC NO. 3.

* * *

In addition INTER-LEDUC OIL has a 70% checker-boarded interest in a 34,000-acre tract in the BASSANO-COUNTESS area, Alberta, where adjoining acreage is held by SUN OIL CO., SOCONY and ROYALITE, where test well on latter's acreage has topped Devonian objective at 4,995 feet. INTER-LEDUC'S initial test well is now being drilled.

* * *

Company has $200,000.00 in its treasury to finance present well-drilling program.

* * *

Acting as brokers for the Company's financial underwriters, we offer, subject to prior sale, a limited number of INTER-LEDUC OIL CO. shares at

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Boost Paymaster Milling Now Nears Prewar Rate

By CLAUDE H. TAYLOR

The concentrated drive of Paymaster Consolidated Mines to return to 600 ton daily average mill rate of prewar years — to provide a better break on dollar earnings — is nearing the home stretch, President E. H. Walker informs The Financial Post.

Faced with a losing proposition at a 300- to 350-ton daily mill rate, as a result of high operating costs, company set the wheels in motion early this year to boost production and get on with a long-delayed underground program to west boundary.

Aided by some 50 DP's, Paymaster has boosted payroll from the 100 low last December to 318. Underground crew has been increased to 183 as against 70 to 80 when mill was treating around 300 tons daily.

President Walker credits steady climb in daily tonnage treated to introduction of the DP's to the mine and only regret, to date, is "that we haven't more of them working at the property."

Milled Tonnage Climbs

Tonnage milled has been steadily increasing since last September quarter, when an average of 340 tons was treated daily; treatment jumping to an average of 390 in December quarter; to 421 average in March quarter; and to 440 tons average in three months ended June 30 last.

The mill in recent weeks has handled more than 600 tons of ore on some days and it is expected that effect of higher tonnage will show up in bullion production when figures for current quarter are released.

Mill feed is coming from areas off the Main, or No. 5 shaft, down to a depth of 2,575 ft. and from levels off the No. 5 winze, sunk midway between Nos. 5 and 6 shafts, from 2,000 ft. to 4,075 ft. Nos. 2 and 6 shafts were closed down early in war, to conserve manpower, but a new hoist has been installed in the No. 2 and preparations are now being made for an early start in mining from this shaft area.

New Drive Under Way

The big one-mile drive from the 4,075-ft. level of the mine westerly to the Midcamp boundary, to open unexplored ground, is well under way, Mr. Walker states. A crosscut has been driven northwesterly 300 ft. from the station, and haulageway has gone out west some 250 ft. to date on the mile stretch. The program, extending the haulageway to near Midcamp boundary and then south to below No. 2 shaft area, is expected to take two years to complete.

In addition to the sizeable job at Paymaster mine, the company has undertaken development of its Cody Twp. group of claims totaling 920 acres, lying 12 miles north and east of the mine. The property, idle for years, was worked by magnometer under the direction of Geophyscists Gardner & Low last winter when a strong anomaly was located running through centre of the property.

Work also disclosed quartz veins outcropping and it is on these showings that Gardner & Low will diamond drill this summer. Company is looking to drilling with more than normal interest, believing the property straddles the south contact of the Porcupine sedimentary belt. All Porcupine producers, except Dome, are located along the north sedimentary contact.

Paymaster's liquid position continues exceedingly strong with government bonds and bank stocks carrying a current market value of $750,000; cash, marketable securities and other bonds valued at about $750,000 also. Paymaster expects around $80,000 annually under government aid plan.

North Inca Cuts Four New Veins

Four strong veins have been intersected by North Inca Gold Mines in a strong shear zone, north of "A" zone, in crosscut on 175-ft. level, The Financial Post is advised. The zone, about 250 ft. west of the shaft and 75 ft. north of known ore occurrences, is well mineralized and reported to be about 80 ft. in width. New disclosures open up entirely new ore possibilities, company states.

The first vein assayed 0.38 oz. across 3 ft.; second ran 0.64 oz. over 3.5 ft.; and third averaged 1.15 oz. across 12 ft., or 4.46 oz. over 3 ft. Assays for the fourth shoot are not available as yet.

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Torbrit to Mill By Year End

The 300-ton daily-capacity cyanide mill of Torbrit Silver Mines is expected to be in production before year end, Mining Corp. of Canada President J. H. C. Waite states in report covering six months ended June 30. Drilling from the 2,050-ft. level has indicated an increase in tonnage of 50% over previous reported reserve of 430,000 tons averaging 19.3 oz. silver, making a total of approximately 645,000 tons now indicated.

Mining Corp. reports 120,503 tons of ore milled and estimated net operating profit of $704,000, after depreciation and taxes, at Normetal Mining Corp. and progress in mine development and plant construction at Quemont Mining Corp. where production is slated for spring of 1949. Jerome Gold Mines remained closed during the period.

Mining Corp. is carrying out surface work, geological and geophysical surveys on several properties in Quebec. A number of prospecting parties are in the field and in addition, the company is participating in various prospecting syndicates.

HOSCO GOLD MINES concentrated development in 1947 on 350 and 500 ft. levels where main shear was opened up for over 1,000 ft. Two ore shoots were opened, one in shaft area and the other about 800 ft. west of the shaft. The west ore body is made up of two parallel shoots. South shoot has a length of 124 ft .and average width of 2½ ft. The first 64 ft. averaged 1.66 oz. over 2.16 ft.; next 36 ft. averaged 0.12 oz. over 2.8 ft.; and next 24 ft. averaged 0.51 oz. over 2.5 ft. The north shoot has indicated widths up to 20 ft. The north zone has an indicated length of 150 ft. and a possible grade of 0.25 oz. North zone has been developed also on 350-ft. level, with similar results as 500-ft. level. The mill, purchased from McWatters Gold Mines, started operating around May 15, 1948. Current assets were $64,861 and liabilities $10,006 at Dec. 31, 1947. Since year end four directors guaranteed a bank loan of $60,000.

QUAICH OIL CORP. advises that 240,000 shares are under option to W. L. Knowles at 18¾ cents a share, payable by Dec. 31. Shares represent balance of two options, one for 200,000 shares granted on July 19, 1946, in consideration of a cash subscription by Mr. Knowles for 200,000 shares at 18¾ cents, and other for 50,000 shares granted Oct. 3, in consideration of Mr. Knowles guaranteeing repayment of a bank loan obtained by company. A further 250,000 shares are subject to option at 50 cents, exercisable on or before July 31, 1948, by purchasers of 250,000 shares offered to shareholders of the company on Feb. 5, 1948. A security issuer's registration was granted July 10 permitting W. L. Knowles, George Stronach and Murray Stevens to sell to the public.

Macdonald Stops Work To Plan Concentrator

Underground operations are being temporarily suspended by Macdonald Mines, as efforts are to be directed toward financing the property to production, President Carlton Street states. Negotiations for financing cost and erection of concentrator and other necessary equipment, have been under way for some time.

Sufficient ore has been developed to shallow depth, to support contemplated production rate of 1,500 tons a day for some time, President Street adds. Present stock options do not provide adequate finances in sufficient time to permit exploration work to be continued simultaneously with mill construction.

Algoma Iron Deposits Detailed, Mapped

A comprehensive geologist report on the iron deposits of Algoma district has been released for distribution by Ontario Dept. of Mines and is now available free from Queen's Park, Toronto.

The illustrated report covers most of the known important deposits of iron ore in the district and is supplemented by a series of maps and sheets prepared by E. S. Moore and H. S. Armstrong. An appendix describes geology of the Lakemount property in twp. 28, rge. 24.

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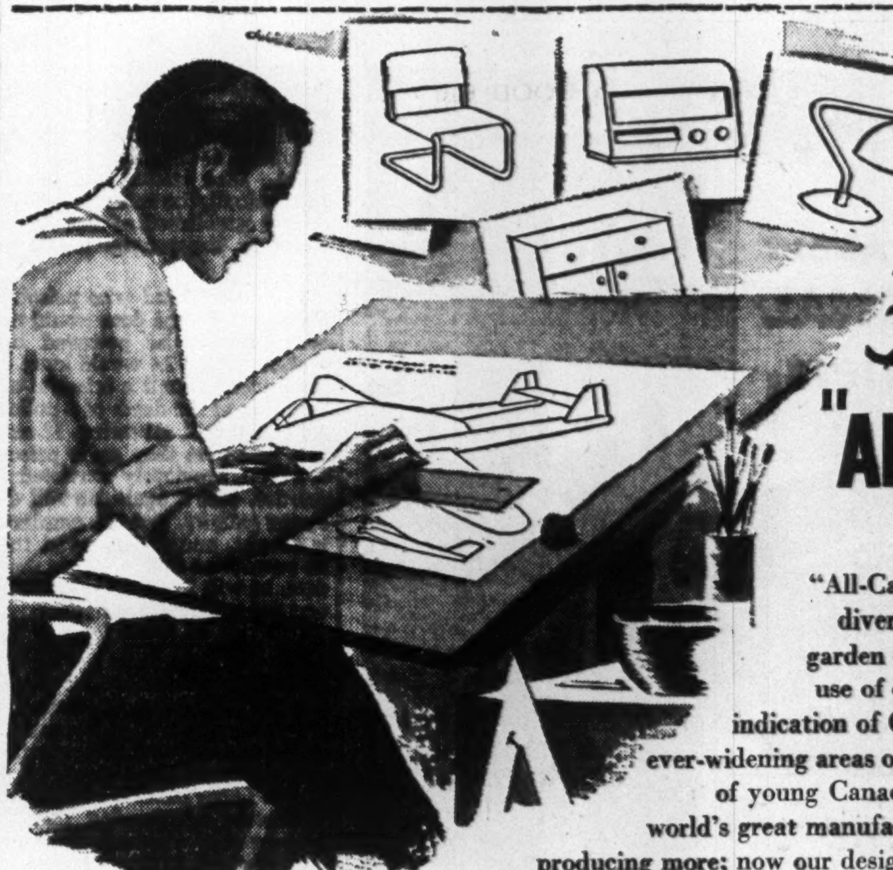

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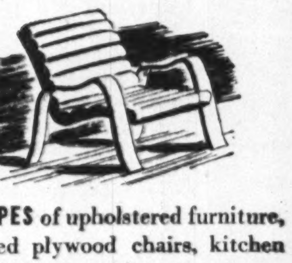
TODAY FOR the first time the label "All-Canadian" can be applied to a growing diversity of products — from kitchen and garden chairs to modern aircraft. Increasing use of original Canadian design is one more indication of Canada's continuing advance — with ever-widening areas of opportunity awaiting the enterprise of young Canadians. Canada has become one of the world's great manufacturing nations; and not only are we producing more; now our designers are applying new processes and new materials to the development of distinctively Canadian products.



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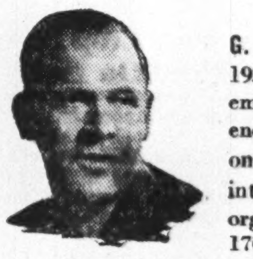
IN FASHION, too, there's a "New Canadian Look", as new patterns and fabrics are developed and Canadian dress designers win increasing recognition in world style centres. Today Canada's fashion industry has become big business.



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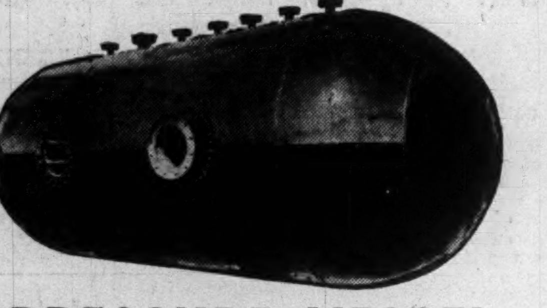

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LONDON CALLING—*By Adelphi*

Hint U.S. Air Base in U.K. As 'Precaution' in Crisis

LONDON — An announcement is expected at any moment that the Americans will establish an advance air post in England. A force of 60 Fortresses has already crossed the Atlantic. This will be welcomed by everyone in Britain except the crackpots. Since these islands are a bastion of defense for Western Europe, as well as a jumping-off base for operations on the Continent, it would be madness to leave them weak and open to sudden attack.

No one can see how the Berlin impasse is to end, but few men of judgment think there will be war. The official view is that Russia's intransigence is a proof of her fears and nothing more. That is comforting, but not conclusive. A frightened animal is always dangerous.

Anthony Eden has had a great reception in Berlin, and certainly the German Democratic Leaders there are showing high courage in their denunciation of the Soviet. If the Allies should leave Berlin, these men would be treatwith inhuman savagery.

Many politicians wish that Eden would go to Moscow as a non-official visitor. He was the first Allied statesman to visit Moscow after the Kaiser's war, and the Russians have never lost their liking for him or their gratitude. It is typical of the new victorious Russians that they respect what is called a "front line soldier." Eden won the M.C. in 1915 and, although recently he has made some sharp criticisms of the Soviet, he has not banged or bolted the door.

* * *

The British Commander in Berlin is also a man of character and astuteness. His father, General William Robertson, rose from a drummer boy to Field Marshal. The son, Sir Brian Robertson, is that rare combination—a businessman and a professional soldier. He left the Army and became a big business executive, but Montgomery persuaded him to go out to the Middle East and organize the Army for the attack which was to drive Rommel's Germans and the Italians out of the war. An odd thing is that he and Marshal Sokolovsky have the highest personal regard for each other.

I am sorry that I cannot even hint at how it will all end. You can take comfort or alarm in the fact that the experts say "no war."

* * *

All England A-dither But Aussies Keep Ashes

England is seething with excitement. Politicians, diplomats, Foreign Office officials and bankers rush to the tapes to see the latest news.

But what news? The answer is —the third Test Match between England and Australia at Old Trafford. The old Lion at last lost his temper with the cubs from down under and let out a mighty first innings roar. The immortal Bradman was out for a duck. His colleagues did their best to retrieve disaster but the English were all over them.

When England batted, the Australian, Barnes, took up his usual suicide position about five yards way from the batsman, relying on catching a gentle pop. But this time the batsman nearly drove the ball through Barnes' torso. He pluckily tried to carry on, but ended up in the hospital.

The second innings has now begun and it is quite possible that England will stage a collapse. But also it is possible that she will vanquish the invaders. However, if you feel a tremor from this side of the Atlantic you will know that it is cricket, not Berlin, which has caused it. (Editor's note: The third match ended in a draw, and Australia thus retains the cricket crown, having won the first two matches. Even if England wins the fourth and fifth, the series outcome will be a tie, which cannot deprive Australia of the title).

* * *

The vile English summer is casting gloom upon the seaside. We were all afraid that we should have to pay for the prolonged sunshine which turned February into May and March into June. The seaside hotels are losing heavily, and the only people who are happy are the theatre and cinema managers who watch the crowds coming in to avoid the lowering clouds, the dripping rain and the cold surly wind.

* * *

New Battle Brews On Capital Punishment

Later this week there will be an unholy row in Parliament over capital punishment. You will recall that a few weeks ago the House of Commons, on a free vote and against the advice of the Government and the official Opposition, did away with hanging for an experimental period of five years. The House of Lords, however, refused to accept the measure and sent it back to the Commons. Thus the Government was faced with a real dilemma. It wanted to keep the gallows, but it could not agree that the Lords should flout the will of the Commons.

So all the available cooks were put on the job and produced a remarkable broth. Never was the ineffectuality of compromise on a point of principle so blatantly exposed.

The idea of the Government is that there should be certain murders which earn the death penalty while others earn life imprisonment—in other words, 20 years. Like cricket and boxing and football, the rules were to be clearly established, so that the decision of the referee would be automatic.

Thus a husband who poisoned his wife with one dose would not hang. But if he poisoned her systematically, he would hang. If three men commit a criminal act resulting in the death of a policeman they will all swing. If only two take part they go to prison. If a man, previously convicted of murder, does it again, he will die on the gallows. But if a murderer is caught, and it is proved that he committed four previous murders, he will not hang because he was not previously convicted.

Lord Simon (the former Sir John) has started the row with a devastating letter to The Times. Churchill is going to attack the whole thing and the Government will try to save its face by putting on the Whips. (That is, by ordering all Labor members to support it, instead of allowing them to vote as they choose.) But how will the Socialist abolitionists vote? No one knows, but there will be lively scenes this week at Westminster.

* * *

Marshall Aid Dispute Makes Strange Bedfellows

The acceptance of Marshall Aid was agreed upon by an overwhelming majority in the Commons. A round dozen voted against it, seven Tories and five Crypto or actual Communists. The rebel Tories voted against it because they said it weakened the Empire; the Cryptos voted against it because it does not suit Russia. Truly, politics make strange bedfellows.

* * *

The Stock Exchange is in the doldrums. Since by tacit agreement there are no increased dividends, there is little change in prices save as they sag or recover.

Stockbrokers gaze at their telephones and wonder if they will ever ring again. Even Berlin has not sent prices down to any great extent, and probably a Berlin settlement would not mean much of a rise.

* * *

Internal trade is drying up. If Cripps wanted to reduce the purchasing power of the public, he has certainly succeeded. A peacetime budget of £3.5 billions plus a national health scheme which takes a heavy weekly toll from everyone's wage packet leaves precious little for the shops.

However, Sir Stafford looks calm and confident, although it might be recalled that when Napoleon reached Paris after the retreat from Moscow, he was in the best of health.

W. J. W. REID

has been appointed president of Otis-Fensom Elevator Co., with which he has been connected since 1921.

Overseas Credits Unlikely Revived Before October

OTTAWA (Staff) — Despite improvement in Canada's exchange position, it is almost certain that Canada will not resume any program of overseas credits or loans before autumn.

It is hoped that Sir Stafford Cripps will visit Canada in September, before his scheduled visit to Washington on Sept. 27, to attend the meetings of the World Bank and Fund. By that time crop prospects for 1948 will be reasonably clear. There will also have been a further three months in which to test the continued buoyancy of Canada's gold and U.S. dollar account.

Alta. Wool Crop Down One Third On 1947

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY—Approximately 45,000 pounds of wool, making up two full railway carloads, was collected from sheep raisers in Central Alberta recently, Stewart Chapman, secretary of the Alberta Wool Growers Association reports.

Wool collections are down nearly one third from last year. Increased plunder of sheep by coyotes has been the main factor.

A total of 27c a lb. will be paid for wool this year, 15c being paid in advance and the balance once the wool is processed by the Canadian Wool Growers Association.

All of these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only and does not constitute an offering of the same.

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All legal matters on behalf of the Company are subject to the approval of Messrs. Geoffrion and Prud'homme, and, on our behalf, of Messrs. Scott, Hugessen, Macklaier, Chisholm & Hyde, who will rely on the legal opinion of Messrs. Geoffrion and Prud'homme on all matters in respect of the Company's title to assets and properties.

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MINING CONCENTRATES

BORDULAC MINES has sold on the Toronto Stock Exchange 25,000 treasury shares for which it has received $10,134, less brokerage and stock transfer taxes, or $9,979 net. Issued capital is 1,977,370 shares.

* * *

BRITISH DOMINION OIL & DEVELOPMENT CORP. June 18 option on 100,000 shares at 25 cents has not been exercised and as 15 days' default notice has expired, option and underwriting agreement with Dunlo Investors, has terminated.

* * *

CONSOLIDATED CENTRAL CADILLAC MINES July 3 option on 100,000 shares at 21 cents was not exercised and agreement with Dunlo Investors has terminated.

DISCOVERY YELLOWKNIFE MINES June 15 option on 100,000 shares at 60 cents and all subsequent option installments have been extended for one month.

* * *

HOSCO GOLD MINES June 30 option on 150,000 shares at 60 cents has been extended for three months.

* * *

KIRKLAND GOLDEN GATE MINES July and August underwriting payments on 200,000 shares at 6 cents have been paid. By July 8 agreement Junior Gold Securities Corp. underwrote 100,000 shares at 7½ cents, payable in two months and optioned 200,000 shares at 10 cents, 200,000 at 12½, 200,000 at 15, 100,000 at 20, 100,000 at 30 and 100,000 at 40 cents per share, all exercisable within 18 months. Authorized capital has been increased from four to five million shares.

* * *

NEW JASON MINES shares were called for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange July 14 when old shares of Jason Mines were removed.

* * *

RIBSTONE VALLEY PETROLEUMS says that Ontario Securities Commission on June 20 accepted for filing option agreement to Norman William Birkett on 1.2 million shares as follows: 300,000 shares each at 8, 10, 12½ and 15 cents, payable at rate of $10,000 within 60 days from date of filing accepted and thereafter $10,000 every 30 days. Issued capital is 1,000,005 shares, of which 900,000 shares are escrowed.

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